

# THE GRAPHIC

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 717.—VOL. XXVIII.

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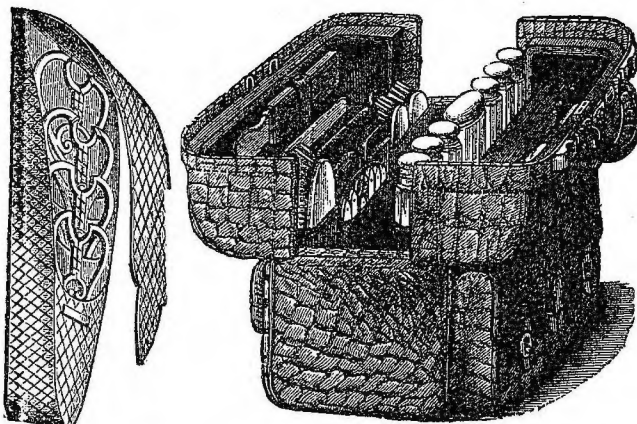
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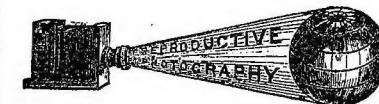
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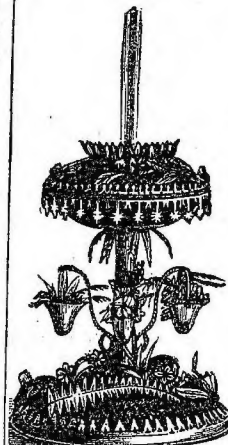


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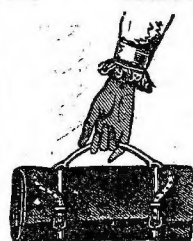
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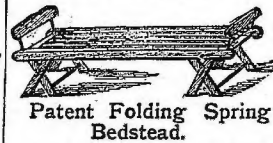
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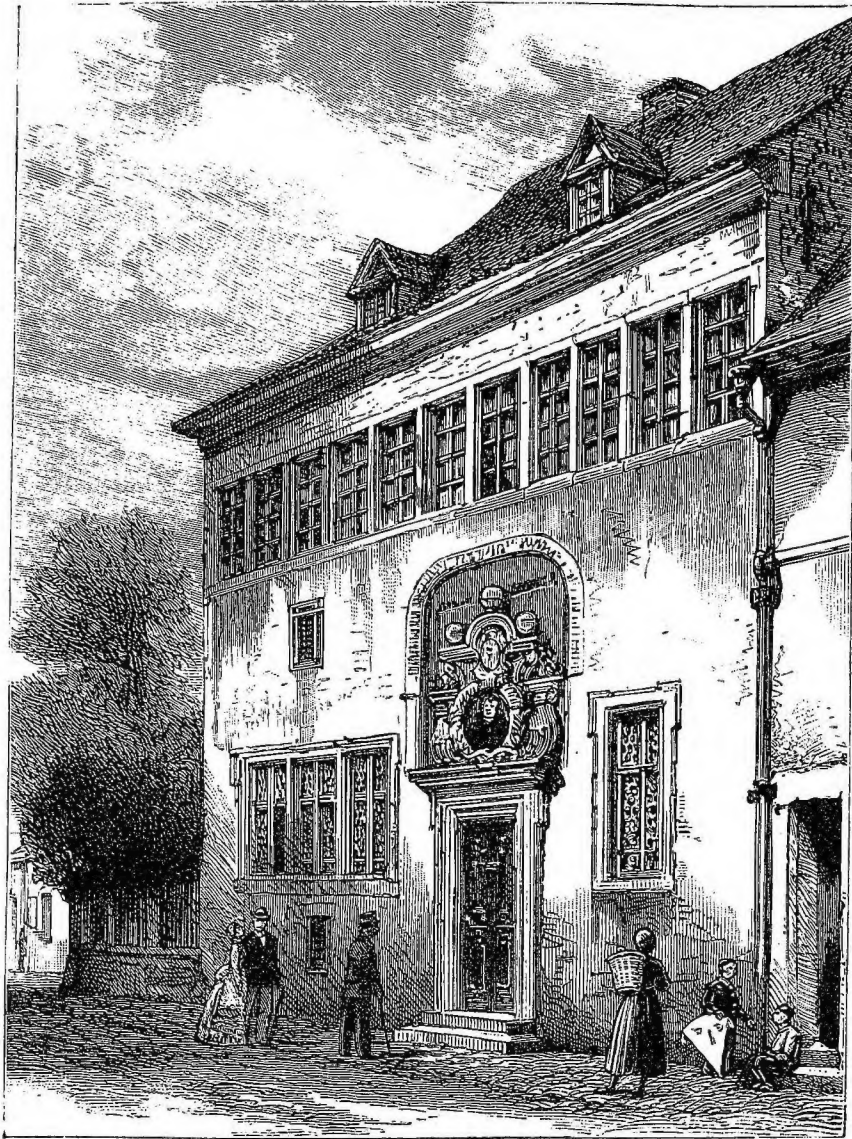
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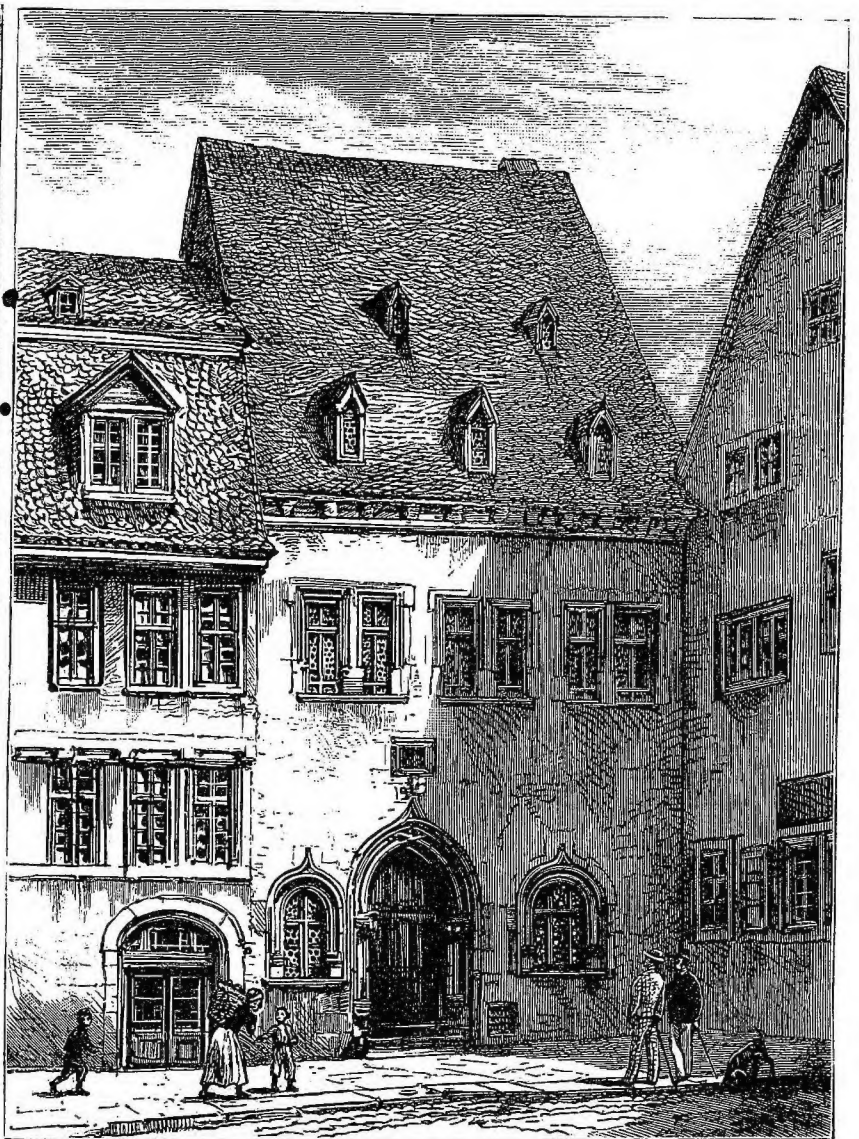
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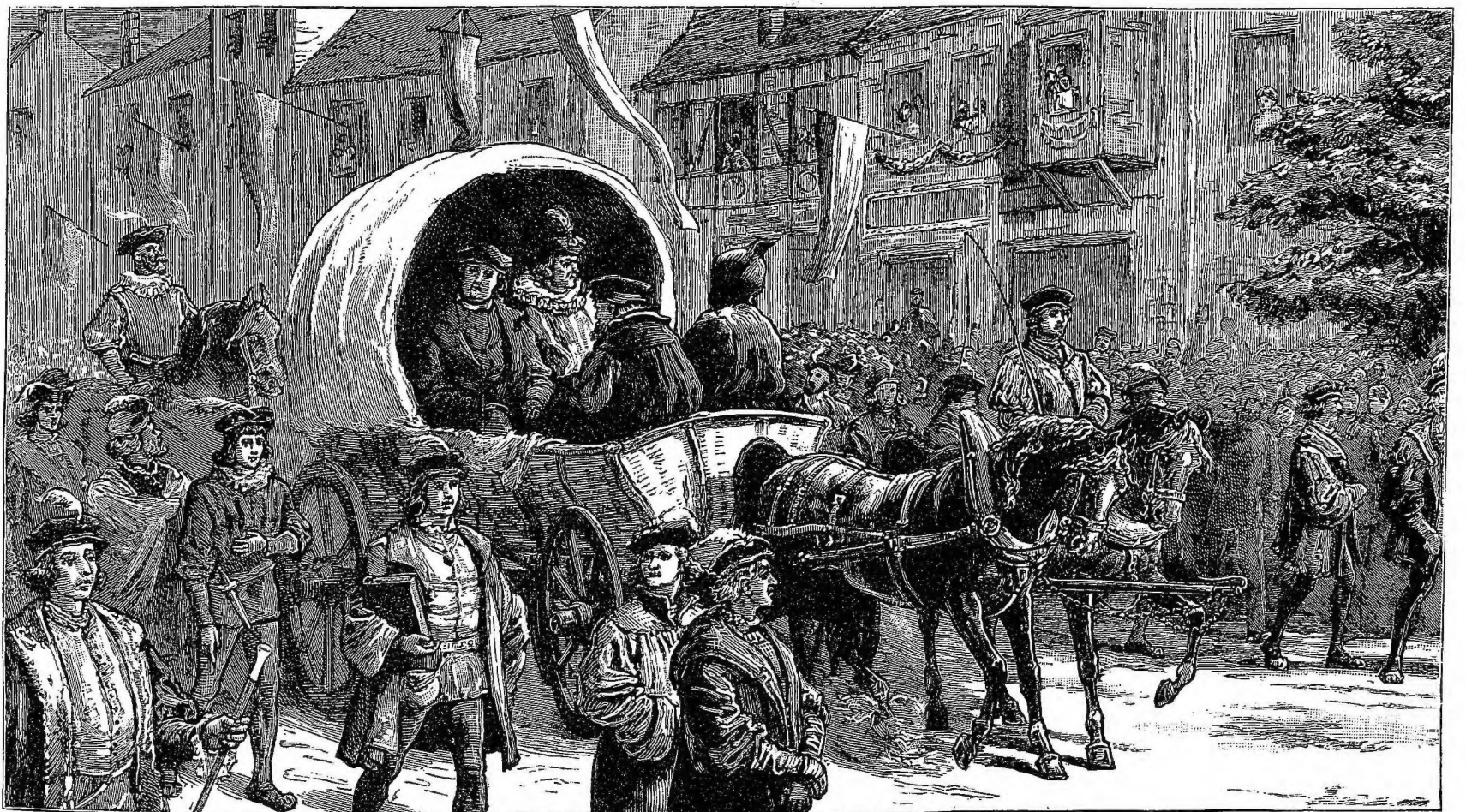
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HISTORICAL PROCESSION AT ERFURT, REPRESENTING MARTIN LUTHER'S ENTRY  
INTO THE CITY, APRIL 6, 1521

THE LUTHER QUATERCENTENARY IN GERMANY



## Topics of the Week

**GERMANY AND FRANCE.**—There has been much talk lately in France about the notorious attempts of Germany to establish and extend her friendly relations with other States. And it is very natural that the subject should interest the French people, for it is one in which they are deeply concerned. Prince Bismarck has missed no opportunity of giving prominence to the Austro-German alliance, and he has done everything in his power to please Italy. If we may judge by the approaching visit of King Alfonso to the German Emperor, the Chancellor has also found means of suggesting to Spain the expediency of a good understanding with the great Central European Empire. All these efforts unquestionably relate in the first instance to France; for, although Prince Bismarck never ceases to watch the designs of Russia, he knows very well that without French aid Russia could not for a long time be a formidable enemy of his country. To isolate France—that is the supreme aim of his foreign policy; and it is an aim which he seems likely to accomplish, since Austria, Italy, and Spain have far more to gain from him than from any other statesman. It is supposed by some observers that the secret of this policy is Prince Bismarck's jealousy of Republican institutions; but he has shown again and again that he prefers a Republic in France to any other form of government. What he really dreads is the revival of an ambitious and turbulent spirit among the French people; and who shall say that his fear is without justification? For centuries France was the chief disturbing force in Europe, and it has still to be seen whether the nation has changed what used to be thought some of the most essential qualities of its character. If the German Chancellor succeeds in making France virtually incapable of undertaking an aggressive war on the Continent, and if he himself and his countrymen maintain a pacific temper, he will secure a splendid benefit for the human race, and—most of all—for Frenchmen themselves.

**THE SILVER LINING AT LAST.**—Although it is yet too soon to congratulate the agricultural interest on having had a good year, present appearances unquestionably justify favourable anticipations. Just at the very moment when everything depended on fine weather, Jupiter Pluvius went off for a holiday, and beneficent King Sol reigned in his stead. It would be difficult to over-estimate the value of this happy change to the British farmer. One thing is certain, however: a wet, cold August would have brought absolute ruin to hundreds, and would have crippled thousands. Even, therefore, if the yield does not come up to that of a real *annus mirabilis*, there will be plenty of matter for gratitude and comfort in a comparison between what might have been and what is. In the southern half of England, good progress has been made with the wheat harvest, and the general report is decidedly favourable. Taking one district with another, the yield seems to be quite up to the average of reasonably good years in quantity, and superior in quality. Other cereal crops are doing equally well; roots promise magnificently, though a taint of potato disease is in the air; all sorts of fruit have thriven wonderfully; and, although the hay harvest was scanty, that one drawback ought not to detract much from the farmer's satisfaction. We have a grain more comfort in store for him, however. According to trustworthy estimates, the American wheat crop will be at least one-fifth less than that of last year; France is similarly circumstanced; some of the most important wheat-growing districts in other parts of the Continent have suffered terribly from floods; lastly, the Punjab and Central Provinces, two great sources of supply, are in fear of famine on account of the late deficiency of rainfall. All these "misfortunes of our best friends" are, of course, regrettable in themselves. But we cannot feign to be very sorry, inasmuch as the less wheat there is in the market, the better the chance of the British farmer of obtaining a remunerative price for his supply.

**LONG VACATION LECTURES.**—We hear more and more complaints every year from University men who find their holidays too long. The protracted Vacation of the Law Courts is beginning to be recognised as a public evil; and a time is coming when the absurdity of banishing undergraduates from their colleges during six months out of the year will be generally admitted. Two months' rest out of twelve would be ample; but even if the Long Vacation from June to October be retained, there is no reason why undergraduates who want to "stay up" during these four months should not be allowed to do so. The staff of Fellows in each college is large enough to supply tutors, who could remain in residence to look after the Vacation men; and we believe there are tutors at Oxford and Cambridge who would not only be ready to discharge this duty, but would be happy to give Vacation lectures. As things go, an undergraduate can seldom obtain leave to remain "up" after the end of term. He is driven out of his comfortable rooms, and from a town which offers all conveniences for study, to go and settle where he can, and to work unassisted unless he can afford the expense of a vacation "coach." To young men in ordinary circumstances this is a serious hardship. It causes a break in work which has to be compensated for by ill-regulated spurts of reading, and by excessive cramming during term

time; and it handicaps poor students heavily in their contests with richer ones, who can pay for holiday tuition. We are not forgetting that the length of the Summer Vacation was originally fixed for the benefit of poor students; but this was in the days when most University scholars were the sons of yeomen, and were required to labour in their fathers' fields during summer. To this day, undergraduates in the American as in the German Universities often hire themselves out as hotel waiters during the Long Vacation, and pay all their academical expenses out of their summer earnings; but the habits of Oxonians and Cantabs are different, and should be provided for accordingly. Undergraduates, however, have a remedy in their own hands. If resolutions condemnatory of the present state of things were passed in the Unions of Oxford and Cambridge, and if petitions were afterwards presented to the Hebdomadal Council and the Senate respectively, the grievance of students would assume a tangible form, and public attention would be called to it. For the present, it is enough to note that the agitation against enforced idleness is growing.

**MR. SHAW.**—Mr. Gladstone has caused some dissatisfaction by the meagreness of his replies to the questions addressed to him regarding Mr. Shaw. In the end, however, it will probably be admitted that the Prime Minister has manifested a very proper discretion. Were Mr. Shaw a Frenchman in the hands of the English, we should not be particularly pleased if the French Government were to proclaim that there was no case against him, and to insist that he should have a fair trial. France would be reminded pretty sharply that English officials were not in the habit of making charges against any one without evidence, and that accused persons were never condemned by English tribunals without due investigation. Why should it be thought expedient to mete out to the French a measure against which we ourselves would protest vehemently? It is easy to talk jeeringly about French susceptibilities; but, after all, French susceptibilities are of some importance; and it would be madness on the part of any English Minister to wound them unnecessarily. As it happens, no more is asked from us in the present instance by France than might be fairly asked in similar circumstances by the humblest country in Europe. There can be no doubt that the French Government are as anxious as Englishmen can be to bring the difficulty to an end. Many questions of vast importance in which France and England are equally interested have still to be settled; and it is incredible that our neighbours should be willing to embarrass themselves and us by their manner of dealing with a petty charge against a missionary. All that is necessary in the matter is that the English Government should display a temperate and conciliatory spirit; and Mr. Gladstone deserves the thanks of lovers of peace and international good-will for his reticence and self-control.

**PIGEONS AND PEERS.**—The times being too much out of joint to bear any repetition of the famous jousting-match at which a future French Emperor and a future English Prime Minister attended, the Peers of England have decided that, at all events, they will perpetuate their tournaments of doves. Great is the joy in divers rascally dens at this lordly decision. The *habitués* of the Pig and Whistle are happy in their hearts that the "noble sport" of pigeon-shooting, with its attendant refinements, is not to be put down after all. That is, not this year; Mr. Anderson, however, has given notice of his intention to re-introduce his Bill next Session, and perhaps by that time the Upper House may have discovered something more about the "sport" than was allowed to appear when debating the question. All the speakers against the Bill ran a tilt at windmills. When they argued that there is no more cruelty in shooting a pigeon than in shooting a grouse, partridge, or pheasant, they raised a false issue. To make the parallel complete, it would be necessary that the game birds should also have their eyes put out, and be otherwise maimed in a rough and brutal manner, just before being shot at. Of course, it will be said that these malpractices never take place at Hurlingham, the Scrubs, or other resorts of aristocratic dove slaughterers. Granted; but the Pig and Whistle cannot be reached by the arm of the law without well-conducted places also coming in for a knock-down blow. The practical question is, therefore, whether the thousands of low blackguards who pick up a dishonest living by torturing pigeons should be allowed to flourish. Stop the wretched swindling, and you stop them most effectually, so far as these poor birds are concerned. No doubt they would continue to cheat, "for it is their nature to," and clogged dice, marked cards, and the confidence trick are old familiar friends of theirs. But no dumb animals have to be tortured to enable them to rob, with those implements, and that, at all events, is a great advantage. However, the Lords in their wisdom—or otherwise—have decided that it is all the same whether wild birds or tame are shot; both make good "sport." Therefore, Bill Sikes knocking over a one-eyed and tailless pigeon in the paddock behind the Burglars' Arms is as much entitled to be considered a sportsman as Lord FitzHeather with his thirty or forty brace of grouse bagged in a day.

**ENGLISHMEN ABROAD.**—This is the season when our touring countrymen write home to complain that they have been ill-used by foreign authorities. We have already had a wail from the gentleman who was fined 4*l.* "for diving unclad" into a Swiss lake; a firm of English shopkeepers

in Paris have been prohibited from advertising themselves by means of monster scarlet vans to the terror of French cab-horses; and we expect to hear soon from the Briton who has got into trouble "for merely chaffing" a Continental policeman. The free and easy manners which some of our countrymen assume abroad often flow from mistaken opinions as to the nature of the amiable Foreigner. He is so courteous and eager to please that it is assumed he is of tame spirit, which is seldom, if ever, the case. A Continental invested with the smallest badge of officialism expects to be treated with a deference which we hardly show in this country to a Prince of the Blood. The omission of a salute or of the word "Sir" in addressing him cuts him to the quick; anything like a bullying tone in asking for his services makes him climb on stilts; and to threaten him with bodily violence is to put one's self in the way of something much worse than the light fines inflicted for common assaults in these realms. Another idea of which our countrymen should disabuse their minds is that appeals to the British Consul are of much avail. Many years ago an Englishman residing in Florence threw out of his window some dirty water, which fell upon the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who happened to be passing. He ran downstairs to apologise, but the Duke good-humouredly checked him: "Say nothing about it, or Lord Palmerston would make me pay an indemnity." Mr. Gladstone remarked the other day that Government no longer thought it expedient to investigate all cases in which British subjects came into conflict with foreign law; wherefore tourists must shift for themselves. They will be sure to find their travelling pleasant as well as safe, however, if instead of behaving like free squatters in a wilderness they bear themselves on foreign soil like guests in a well-ordered house.

**A MINISTER FOR SCOTLAND.**—It is much to be regretted that the Lords decided at the last moment to throw out the Scottish Local Government Bill. True, the measure did not go quite so far as the Scottish people would have liked; for most of them are of opinion that their interests should be directly represented in the Cabinet. But as this was thought by Mr. Gladstone to be inexpedient, they were willing to accept a compromise; and the Local Government Bill received almost unanimous support from Scottish Liberals, who form the vast majority of the population. The arguments against the measure were certainly not very impressive. By Lord Redesdale, for instance, it was said that it would be "dangerous to pass a Bill of this sort," because "they did not want a Local Government Board (Ireland) Bill next year." Lord Redesdale must have forgotten that Irish affairs are already supposed to receive some attention from the Lord Lieutenant and his Secretary. The great argument of the *Times* was that Scotland has no more right than Yorkshire to a separate Minister; but the obvious answer (given with much force by Lord Rosebery) is that the institutions of Yorkshire are those of the rest of England, whereas Scotland has distinctive institutions of her own—a different ecclesiastical system, a different judicial system, a different municipal system, a different educational system. If it could have been shown that Scottish business has hitherto been transacted satisfactorily, the opponents of the measure would have made out their case; but the Scottish people do not think that this was shown, and the Scottish people ought to know best. Fortunately the question is not believed to have been permanently disposed of. Lord Salisbury did not object to the principle of the measure; he only insisted that the Lords had not had sufficient time to consider the details. There is some reason to hope, therefore, that the Tory leader will educate his followers to accept, on some future occasion, this particular application of his favourite doctrine of decentralisation.

**EDUCATION IS EVERYTHING.**—The bold burglar is, we are happy to see, advancing with the times. Thanks to our highly-improved educational apparatus, the younger members of the gallant brotherhood have learnt something of the three R's, and since it would be a matter for regret were these attainments to remain dormant, the ratepayer will be delighted to know that they are of great use to our enterprising friend in his profession. Thus, when Sir Edmund Henderson circulates printed warnings, telling householders what precautions they should adopt to baffle the burglar, that worthy himself reads, marks, learns, and inwardly digests the counsel. Householders should always see themselves to all fastenings, especially at the backs of their premises, before retiring to rest? Very well; then, of course, it only remains for the intelligent burglar to ascertain the hour at which his destined victim generally retires, and to smuggle himself into the premises an hour or two previously. This was evidently the *modus operandi* of the gentleman who marked down Mr. Hassell at Holloway. Instead of waiting until after midnight, as the uncultured cracksmen used to do, this accomplished artist dropped in, quite in a friendly way, almost before it was dark. There was no necessity for using the convenient jemmy, nor did the dark lantern or bunch of skeleton-keys come into requisition. An open window leading on to a balcony having easy access to the ground; with such convenient means of entrance as this provided, the visitor could afford to take things easily. Once inside, it would be the easiest thing in the world to hide himself until Mr. Hassell had carefully locked him in, instead of locking him out; and after that, the use of a little acid would show in a second what plate was worth taking



**DIRT CHEAP SOVEREIGNS.**—Henry Hawkins, Commissioner, is a human paradox. He combines in himself the maximum of prudence with the maximum of imprudence. The former side of his complex character is illustrated by the fact that by dint of "saving money ever since he was a little boy," he had accumulated the respectable sum of 141*l*. He practised this stern economy, not for the purpose of buying something on which his heart was set, but to provide against the time when he would be incapacitated by old age for earning a living. But Mr. Hawkins disbelieved in banks, both Governmental and private, and he therefore kept his hoarded sovereigns by him. Under lock and key, of course? Or, perhaps, in a cond-hand burglar-proof safe? Not so; neither in a leathern silt worn round the waist, after the manner of gold-diggers. This prudent man actually placed the toil-earned savings of

TRAMCAR ACCIDENTS.—The reason why so many children are run over by tramcars is that these vehicles are made to stop too often. The driver, having to accomplish his journey within a given time, quickens his speed after every stoppage; and he cannot, like the coachmen of other carriages, pull up his horses short or swerve from his course. If, therefore, any person trying to skip out of his way stumbles over the rails there is sure to be an accident, and generally a fatal one. Ladies, we are sorry to observe, are the greatest offenders in the matter of inconsiderate stoppages. Men generally alight while the car is in motion, or wait till it stops at some regular halting-place; but ladies have no such delicacy. They seem determined to get what they want out of the tram to the last yard. If the car stops within half-a-minute's walk of their destination they will let it go on and stop it again sooner than lose the benefit of that half-minute's ride. Similarly as to getting in. A car may have its appointed stopping place at the corner of A—Street; but a party of ladies will coolly wait for it at the corner of B—Street, not a stone's throw distant, rather than put themselves to the trouble of suiting the driver's convenience and that of his horses. The poor horses really deserve some consideration, for the strain of starting a heavy car afresh up an incline is most severe, and when this process has to be repeated some twenty to thirty times, as in a journey from Moorgate Street to Highgate, one cannot marvel that most tram horses should have to be invalided after two years' service. On the Continent there is a good rule that cars should not be stopped on gradients or within a hundred yards or so of a station. Shall we ever have tram and bus stations in London like those of Paris and Brussels, where passengers may wait under cover? We have seen cabmen's shelters established; something might be done now for invalids, ladies, and children, who in cold or rainy weather suffer miserably from having to stand unsheltered, waiting, often for a long time, till a bus or car passes with a vacant seat inside.

On EVERY WEDNESDAY in AUGUST the Exhibition will be open until 11 p.m. The Band will play till 10.45. Special FETES will be held, and the Grounds brilliantly illuminated by Chinese Lanterns, Coloured Fires, &c., under the management of Mr. James Pain, as on the occasion of the Royal Fete on the 18th July.

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"THE NIGHT WATCH." " " " " " " STACKPOOLE  
"ROMONA." " " J. E. MILLAIS " " S. COUSINS  
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PICTURE, completed a few days before he died. Now on VIEW at the  
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" 30.	" 9.10 a.m.	" 9.30 a.m.	" 10.0 p.m.	
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(By Order),  
J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

NOTE.—In consequence of the numerous inquiries made at the Office upon the subject, the Proprietors of this Journal beg to intimate that APPLICATIONS for ADVERTISEMENTS to be printed upon Sheets entitled INTERLEAFS or LEAFLETS, or bearing any other title, and said to be inserted in any portion of the issue of THE GRAPHIC, do not emanate from this Office, and that such Insertions are in no way connected with the Paper.



THE LUTHER QUATERCENTENARY

ALTHOUGH the actual commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of Martin Luther's birth does not take place until November, a preliminary festival has already taken place at Erfurt, where the great Reformer, in studying at the University, first read the whole Bible, and where, in the Church of the Augustines, he was consecrated, and celebrated his first Mass. On the 7th inst. there was a grand historical procession in that town to commemorate the arrival of Luther within its walls, when, in 1521, he was on his way from Wittenberg to Worms, there to answer for his heretical teaching and theories before the Emperor Charles V. and the assembled Diet. He was already under the ban of Pope Leo X. for having refused to recant his famous theses against indulgences and other abuses of the Romish Church; and his heroic courage in thus braving a power which none hitherto had ventured to resist was exciting general enthusiasm. His journey to Worms resembled a triumph, and at Erfurt, in particular, he was received with great fervour. It was this entry that the historical procession strove to reproduce. Preceded by the Imperial herald who had been despatched to Wittenberg to summon Luther to his judges, rode the great Reformer in a vehicle described by the *Times* correspondent as a roughly-hung country waggon, with an awning like a gipsy tent, a few bags of oats to feed the horses by the way forming the driver's seat. The doctor himself, in his grey frieze gaberline and cowl, was personated by an actor from the Weimar Theatre. At the gates of the town the cart and its occupant were received and escorted through the streets by a magnificent procession, formed of representatives of all classes of people clad in the picturesque costumes of the sixteenth century, being greeted at various points by the strains of his well-known hymn, "Ein feste Berg ist unser Gott." The procession wended its way to a colossal slab of Luther under the shadow of the Cathedral, where a commemoration address was given by the Court and garrison preacher at Potsdam. One of our two smaller engravings shows the house at Eisleben where Martin Luther was born, on November 10th, 1483, his father being a miner in humble circumstances; while the other depicts the house, also in his native town, where he died, on February 18, 1546.

## CROWNING A ROSE QUEEN

THIS pretty ceremony, which took place on Saturday at the Crystal Palace, was instituted a few years since by the Rev. George Nugee, of St. Austin's Priory, in connection with St. Austin's Mission, South Walworth, and for the especial benefit of the working girls of South London. Every year from amongst the maidens of Mr. Nugee's congregation a "Queen" is chosen, who is elected by ballot by the married women, the necessary qualification being that the fair monarch shall have distinguished herself among her sisters for good and maidenly conduct. On Saturday the coronation of the Queen for the year—Miss Ada Haxton—was performed with all due ceremony. A procession, headed by two heralds preceding the Queen, who was duly attended by a bevy of maids of honour, by a detachment of acolytes brilliant in red and purple, and a choir a hundred strong, wended its way from the Egyptian Court to the Rosarium in the grounds. There the ceremony took place, heralded by a flourish of trumpets and a proclamation before the throne, various hymns being sung at intervals. The Rev. F. Nugee then placed the crown of roses on Her Majesty's head, and presented her with a purse of gold as a dowry, while the maids of honour showered rose-leaves over their new Sovereign's head.

In the course of his address Father Nugee pleaded earnestly for a country or seaside home, where the poor working girls of South London, irrespective of creed, might get some respite from the grinding labours of the sewing-machine. Such a respite, he said, even for a few days, might save many a child of toil from chest disease and an early grave.

## THE MONTGOLFIER CENTENARY

ON the 5th of June, 1783, a great crowd of the worthy citizens of Annonay met in a field outside the town, and adjoin-

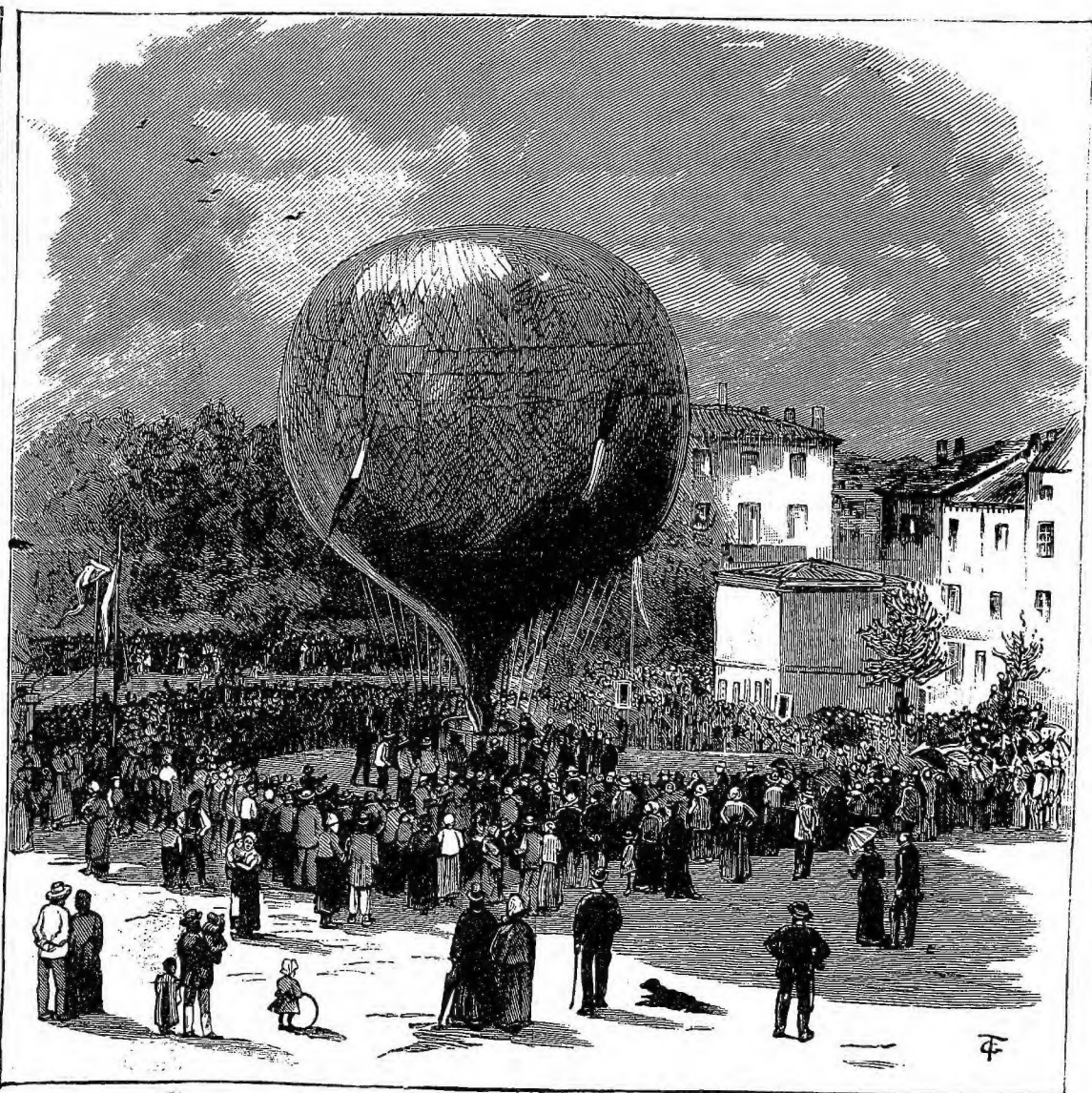




THE CROWNING OF A ROSE QUEEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE

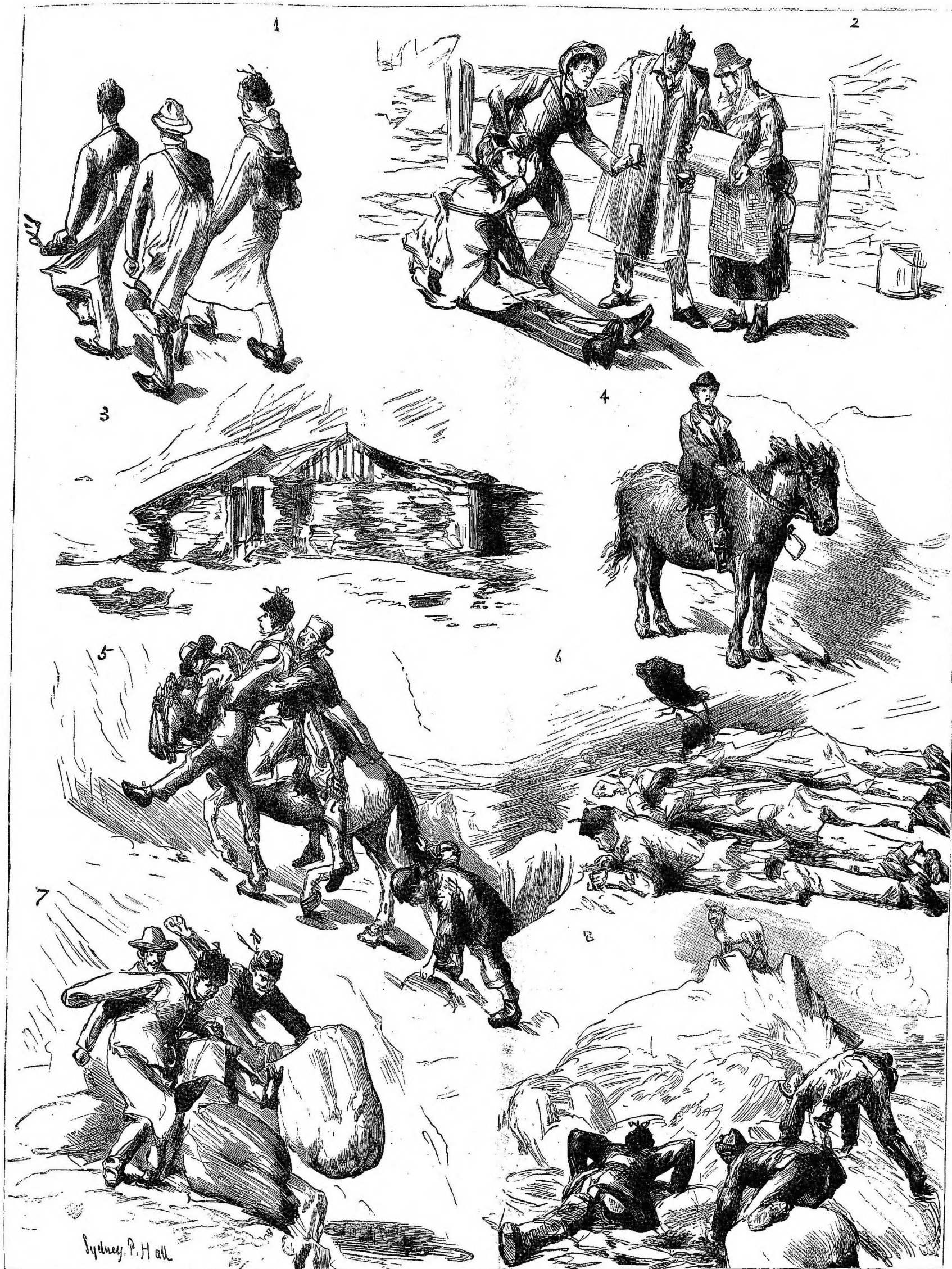


MONUMENT ERECTED TO JOSEPH AND ÉTIENNE MONTGOLFIER, THE FIRST AERONAUTS AND INVENTORS OF THE BALLOON



THE ASCENT OF LÉON MONTGOLFIER FROM THE PLACE DE CHAMPS, APRIL 14





1. Brown, Jones, and Robinson Start to Ascend the Mountain.—2. Refreshment on the Way.—3. The Half-Way House, Les Grands Mulets of Snowdon.—4. A Snowdon Pony.—5. They Requisition the Pony and Annex the Boy.—6. On a Perilous Col which Beetles over the Pass of Llanberis.—7. The Climbers Manufacture an Avalanche.—8. And Seeing a Goat (the Welsh Chamois) on an Untrodden Aiguille they Decide to Pursue It.



ing the Carthusian Convent, in order to witness an astounding experiment, namely, the sending up into the sky of a paper structure which had been filled with smoke produced by the burning of a few bundles of straw with some handfuls of wool and a few drops of spirit—the machine to be sent up by two ingenious spirits—the Brothers Montgolfier. This commencement of the ballooning era was commemorated with considerable ceremony at Annonay, the birthplace of the Montgolfiers, on August 11, 12, 13, and 14, thanks to the exertions of a local committee, which had collected no less than 4,000*l.* by private subscriptions. The festivities were inaugurated on the 10th, by a torchlight procession, and on the next day a balloon ascent took place from the Place de Champs. In the evening there was a reception held by all the members of the Montgolfier family present at Annonay, who numbered about forty. The family are highly respected, and are mostly connected with paper-making—an industry imported into France by their ancestors, and which was exercised by the Brothers Montgolfier whose centenary they had met to commemorate. On Sunday, August 12, there was a grand costume procession, and in the evening another reception was held by M. Laurent Montgolfier in his house, close to the Vidallon paper mill, where the Montgolfier Brothers were born and educated. On the 13th the commemoration was continued by the unveiling of the statue-group to the two brothers which had been executed by M. Cardier. The Prefect of the Ardèche and a number of officials were present, and numerous speeches were made, songs in honour of the two brothers also forming a prominent part of the programme. Political topics were excluded from the speeches, but one orator brought down thunders of applause by exclaiming—"The City of Paris would never forget balloons." On the 14th inst., M. Léon Montgolfier ascended from the Place de Champs. The statues of the Montgolfier brothers, of which the models only were unveiled, are being cast in bronze.

#### OUR ARTIST IN WALES, III.—THE ASCENT OF SNOWDON (I.)

BROWN, Jones (of Jesus, Oxford) and Robinson were old friends, and took their yearly holiday together. Jones proposed that for once they should spend it in Wales, where his ancestors had formed one of the earliest Christian families. "Of course," said Jones; "we will ascend Snowdon, that king of mountains." It was agreed. Their excitement was intense as they stood at the foot of Snowdon on the Llanberris side. They scorned the aid of guides and ponies. They were buffeted by the wind (1), but held on. A native damsel appeared at a certain gate, and offered them butter-milk.

To this they abandoned themselves (2). Invigorated, they attain the half-way house (3)—the Grands Mulets of Snowdon. It is usual at the Grands Mulets to sleep some hours, and to start for the top in the small hours of the morning. Not so, Brown, Jones, and Robinson. They went on without a pause. A little distance off they met a Snowdon pony (4) ridden by a boy. They requisitioned the pony and annexed the boy (5).

On the perilous *col* which beetles over the Pass of Llanberris a whirlwind would have hurled them over the brink, if they had not flung themselves on to their faces and dug their fingers into the clefts of the rock (6).

The weather cleared. They were safe. The highly rarefied air they breathed was like draught on draught of pure champagne to them.

They longed for an avalanche, but it would not come. So they made one, toppling with Titanic efforts huge boulders down the horrid slope (7). Their thirst for adventure still unslaked, they descend on the topmost point of an untrodden *aiguille* a Welsh chamois.

By one impulse they pursue it (8).

#### A VISIT TO THE T'SITSA WATERFALL

THESE illustrations, which are from sketches by Bombardier Arthur Nangle, of the Cape Field Artillery, are sufficiently explained by the narrative published beneath them, but we may mention that these Falls have been but seldom visited by Europeans, owing to the difficulty of getting to them, the nearest town, or rather village, being Umtata—a place habited only by troops, and a few traders and business men. The nearest actual town is King Williamstown, about 300 miles distant. The scenery about the Falls is magnificent, although the surrounding country is anything but picturesque; the Falls themselves are unfortunately broken, and form three cataracts instead of one.

#### DR. MOFFAT, THE MISSIONARY

ON the 9th inst. died one of the most ardent workers which modern missionary circles have ever known—Dr. Robert Moffat, whose name has long been as a household word amongst the natives of South Africa. Born in 1795, Dr. Moffat as a boy had a strong liking for botany and agriculture, and was apprenticed to a gardener. His mind, however, was early fascinated by missionary enterprise, and accordingly, after having undergone a certain amount of training at Manchester, he was accepted as a missionary by the London Missionary Society, and ordained minister in the Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars Road, in 1816. With four others he sailed for the Cape, and there, learning the Dutch language, laboured amongst the Boers and Hottentots, and soon distinguished himself by subduing and converting an outlawed chief named Africaner. In 1819 he married a Miss Smith, who had gone out to him from England. Subsequently settling at Kuruman, Dr. Moffat began the great work of his life. At the suggestion of his wife, he set himself to learn the Sechuana tongue, as the vernacular of the Bechuana is called. For ten years he lived completely amongst the Bechuana people, until the Mission Station at Kuruman became a centre of Christian civilisation in this hitherto barbarous district. Nor was Dr. Moffat content with mere preaching. He translated hymns into Sechuana, compiled a grammar, school-books, and a dictionary, and finally translated the Bible itself, setting up the greater part of the latter himself in type. As a result of his labours, the character of the people was completely changed; and whereas he found the natives a savage tribe, whose sole profession was war, he left them, after a residence of fifty years, fairly well versed in agriculture, trade was being encouraged, and the arts of peace generally were beginning to flourish.

In 1870 Dr. Moffat was compelled by ailing health to return to England, and to mark their appreciation of his fifty years' labour his many friends presented him with a purse of 5,800*l.* In 1875 Dean Stanley, to show the respect in which Dr. Moffat was held in all communities, invited him on St. Andrew's Day to lecture in Westminster Abbey; in 1877 he was presented with the Freedom and Livory of the Turners' Company; and in May, 1881, a banquet was given in his honour by Lord Mayor M'Arthur, at which the late Archbishop of Canterbury was present. His last appearance in public was at Brighton, on February 15th, when Sir Bartle Frere delivered an address in aid of the Pretoria Mission. One of his daughters married Dr. Livingstone, and shared his labours until her death in 1862.—Our portrait is from a photograph by Elliott and Fry, 55 and 56, Baker Street.

#### ERNEST GILES, THE AUSTRALIAN EXPLORER

WILLIAM ERNEST POWELL GILES, better, however, known as Ernest Giles, the Australian explorer, was born at Bristol in 1835, and was educated at Christ's Hospital, London. He led a roving life for many years, occasionally living with wild tribes of Australian natives for months together—thus fitting himself for his future explorations. Between 1872 and 1876 he commanded five great

exploring expeditions, besides several of minor importance, in the Western half of Australia. Indeed he was the first to penetrate and to cross in a westerly direction Central West Australia. His first and second expeditions lasted respectively six and twelve months, and, despite the attacks of the natives and the hardships of marching through the desert, he explored thousands of miles of previously unknown territory—discovering the "Glen of Palms," Mount Olga, Lake Amadeus, the Musgrave, the Alfred, and Marie Ranges. His third expedition was conducted under even greater disadvantages. While traversing the desert his horses all died, and his party were almost maddened by fatigue, privation, heat, and thirst. His fourth expedition consisted of a grand effort to push from Port Augusta (Spencer's Gulf) to Perth, Western Australia—a distance of 2,200 miles. The road lay through a succession of frightful deserts, and nothing but the wonderful endurance of his camels enabled him to conquer this frightful region. For seventeen days he forced his caravan, day after day, through 350 miles of terrible waste, without finding water. Finally, when the last drop they had with them was exhausted, the explorers sighted a small pond, which saved their lives. This they named Queen Victoria's Spring. On arriving within the settled territory of West Australia, and particularly at Perth itself, Mr. Giles and his party were the subject of an enthusiastic ovation. His next expedition, which lasted eight months, was the return journey by a northerly route—a distance of 2,800 miles. Similar desolate regions were again encountered, and another march of ten days was undergone without finding water. Numerous learned Societies have recognised the services of Mr. Giles, who has been created a Knight-Chevalier of the Crown of Italy, and made a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England, and also of the Geographical Societies of Vienna, Halle, Hamburg, &c. In 1880, the Founder's Medal of the Royal Geographical Society was awarded to Mr. Giles, Lord Northbrook, the then President, thus summing up his work: "I have great pleasure in announcing that the Founder's Medal will be awarded to Mr. Ernest Giles, for having led five great expeditions through the interior of Western Australia in the years 1872-76, during which 6,000 miles of route were surveyed, and 20,000 square miles of new country discovered. Mr. Ernest Giles has performed eminent service to geography in having led expeditions which have traversed the whole Western interior of Australia—from Adelaide to Swan River, and from Champion Bay to the central line of electric telegraph."—Our portrait is from a photograph by James R. Dobson and Co., Adelaide.

#### THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT—CAIRO BY NIGHT

"MY sketch," writes Captain G. D. Giles, "shows the principal street in the European quarter of Cairo as it appears every night during the present epidemic. At every fifty yards or so blaze huge bonfires of sulphur and tar, one instant lighting up the street as clear as day, as a mass of flame shoots into the air, and leaving it dark as pitch the next, as fresh fuel is thrown on and volumes of sulphurous smoke roll forth. The town has a deserted look, and few people are about the streets. Here a couple of Arabs with their long falling robes move silently along, there a patrol of English police, mounted on their big English horses, clank down the centre of the road. At the door-way of a Brasserie or café sits one of the waitresses, exchanging a few words with some French or Italian, who for the time being have changed the usual topic, abuse of the English, for the whole absorbing theme of the cholera."

#### THE HEROINE OF TEL-EL-KEBIR

JUNO, the heroine of Tel-el-Kebir, is an Irish setter dog belonging to the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders. Her first master was Lieutenant Colonel Vandeleur, and on his leaving the regiment Juno, who was then serving in Malta, became the charge of a certain gallant sergeant, who, it is said, frequently shared his dinner with her. When the order came for Egypt it was universally decided that Juno must accompany the regiment, and accordingly she went through all the vicissitudes of that campaign, even to the trenches of Arabi's famous stronghold. There, on the eventful day, a writer in *Land and Water* tells us, "she bravely 'rushed' the entrenchments at the head of the Highlanders, and inside displayed a coolness and a courage which elicited universal applause, no more minding the rain of bullets than if she were out snipe-shooting. Whether she tackled the enemy we do not know, the rest we can vouch for. But even if her teeth did not meet in any Egyptian leg her appearance must have spread consternation in the rebel ranks. Here they thought, no doubt, was one of the 2,000 bloodhounds which Sir Garnet Wolseley was credited with keeping in reserve, and the dauntless pluck exhibited by Juno must have duly impressed upon their timid minds the awful consequences which would befall them if they waited for the arrival of her 1,999 canine comrades. They did not wait, but bolted for their lives, with Private Juno snapping at their heels, and as the wave of war rolled forward this glorious dog swept ever on its crest until its force was spent, and the Egyptian Army was likewise spent. Such, then, was the gallant achievement which has endeared Private Juno to the Gordon Highlanders for ever."—Our engraving is from a photograph.

#### "THIRLBLY HALL"

A NEW STORY, by W. E. Norris, illustrated by William Small, is continued on page 193.

#### NORWICH AND YARMOUTH

See pp. 197 et seqq.

A GALLANT RESCUE.—A brave deed has been performed by Mr. Duncan Cameron, of Liverpool, at Torquay. During a gale on Tuesday week, a little girl, playing on the cliff between Meadfoot Bay and Daddypole Plain, was carried by the wind over the cliff, there about sixty feet high. Fortunately the tide was high, or the child would have been dashed to pieces on the rocks. A rescue seemed almost impossible, as the cliffs rise perpendicularly. Mr. Cameron, however, a witness of the accident, at once dropped down into the furious waves beneath, and reached the child, only, however, to have her snatched from his hold by an immense wave. Diving, he brought her to the surface; but, her dress giving way, lost her a second time. A third time, however, he seized her, and rounding the headland, made slowly for Meadfoot Bay; but, though a powerful swimmer, it seemed hopeless that, in such a wild sea, and encumbered by his clothes and the apparently lifeless body, he could succeed. Reaching a narrow ledge of rocks, at the base of the cliff, he grasped the seaweed, and tried in vain to push the child up on to the ledge. A Mr. Lansdown, of Clifton, then scrambled down a portion of the cliff to his assistance, and his legs being held, tried to grasp the child, but unsuccessfully. However, by means of a rope brought by a lady the child was ultimately drawn up, but it was found impossible similarly to rescue Mr. Cameron, who, swimming to a rock, sat astride of it, and coolly gave directions to the crowd how to revive the apparently drowned child. Next taking off his coat, he plunged once more into the raging sea, struck out for the middle of the bay, so as to get clear of the rocks, and then headed for the shore. After a long struggle, during which he might sometimes be seen on the crest of a huge wave, while at others he completely disappeared beneath the water, he safely reached the shore, and had the happiness to find that the instructions which he had given from his rock of refuge had been so well carried out that the child was reviving. Mr. Cameron is a nephew of Dr. Cameron, of Liverpool, and is now House Surgeon of Stroud Hospital.



MR. GLADSTONE has declined, by order of his physician, the invitation of the Master Cutler-Elect to the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield. He will probably spend the earlier portion of the recess at Colwyn Bay, North Wales.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GREAT POWERS met again at the Foreign Office on Tuesday to ratify the Danubian Convention, when it was found that the Russian and Turkish Ambassadors were still without the necessary instructions. It was arranged, therefore, that the others should sign the Convention at once, and so avoid the necessity of another general meeting.

SOME SURPRISE was caused in Rutlandshire by the sudden resignation of Mr. Gerard Noel (C), neither Conservatives nor Liberals being ready with a candidate. The former will be represented by Mr. J. W. Lowther, son of the member for Westmoreland, the latter possibly by Mr. Davenport Handley.—Mr. C. P. Wood has retired from the contest in East Essex, and the Hon. C. Strutt (C) will probably walk over the course. Mr. Wood, in his farewell address, advises Liberals to wait until the passing of a new Reform Bill.—The Conservative Clubs of Cupar and St. Andrew's have resolved to ask Mr. W. H. Mallock, author of "Is Life Worth Living?" to represent the St. Andrew's district at the next election.

A NEW RADICAL UNION has been formed at Birmingham, of which Mr. Joseph Arch has been nominated President. Its programme includes manhood suffrage, payment of Members and Triennial Parliaments, abolition of the House of Lords, exclusion from Parliament of salaried officials and hereditary pensioners, Church Disestablishment, self-government for Ireland, a peasant proprietary, reduction of the National Debt, and international arbitration.

LORD AND LADY SPENCER left Dublin on Monday on a visit to Lord Bandon at Bernard Castle. At Cork, after driving round the principal streets, they were escorted by the Mayor to the railway station, and on Tuesday again visited that city, and were shown over the Exhibition by the members of the Committee, winding up the day with a drive to the race-course, where they received a hearty welcome from the spectators in the stands. Great precautions had been taken for their safety on the journey down, the whole of the line through Tipperary and Limerick being guarded by police at quarter-mile intervals.—O'Donnell, the murderer of Carey, is to be tried in England, and will be sent home on the 4th of September.—Two men, named Franks and Whelan, have been ordered to find heavy bail for using threatening language to the approver's brother Francis at his own door on Sunday evening. Carey, who was armed with a revolver, pursued them until he met with a policeman.—In helping to evict a defaulting tenant, David Renshaw, at Banbridge, two police officers were wounded by him with a shot gun, one, Head Constable Haurahan, rather seriously. Renshaw has since been remanded for eight days. His wife, who also took a part in the defence, was admitted to bail.—At Bruff two brothers, Dr. William Conolly, a young medical practitioner, and Thomas Conolly, a well-to-do farmer, have been arrested on a charge of conspiring to murder a caretaker of Lord Limerick's. There are vague rumours, too, of other plots, among them one to "remove" Mr. Clifford Lloyd.—After a six days' investigation, the magistrates have refused to return for trial the detectives accused of the manslaughter of a tramp at Cork, the evidence appearing to them wholly insufficient. The officers brought witnesses to prove an *alibi*.—The Sligo election ended in the return of Mr. Lynch by 1,545 to 983, a result which both parties had expected, and the Conservatives express themselves in no whit discouraged. Mr. Small, of Newry, has already been selected as the Parnellite candidate for County Armagh at the next General Election.—Dr. M'Cormack, Roman Catholic Bishop of Achonry, is about to visit America, in the hope of raising funds to promote migration, not emigration. Two companies have now been formed for this purpose.—Mr. Davitt has been endeavouring to win over Derry to Home Rule, on the ground that it will make the Imperial Parliament the most Protestant assembly in the world by withdrawing from it every Romanist Member. The Pope, he added, sees this clearly, and hence his support of Mr. Errington.

THE STRIKE OF WEAVERS, at Ashton-under-Lyne, seems less serious than was at first assumed. The total number in the trade does not, according to the *Daily News*, exceed 8,000, and there is little likelihood of the strike extending. The point at issue is the introduction of the Blackburn price-list, by which the wages now paid for "fancy work," a speciality of Ashton weavers, would be reduced, the men say, below the average of the district.

SIR E. J. REED'S REPORT on the capsizing of the *Daphne*, published last week, has caused great excitement among shipbuilders. There is no ground, it says, to attribute the disaster to defects in the launching arrangements, to overcrowding, or to currents in the river. The cause was fault of construction, arising from the common belief that high-sided vessels with some initial stability will right themselves under ordinary circumstances, however much they heel over. This assumption the Report declares to be completely unfounded, as was seen in the case of the *Hammonia*, similarly capsized, though without loss of life. It adds that many of our newest steamers would capsize if they were not steadied by their cargo.

THE SEARCH AMONG THE RUINS of Southall Park Asylum has resulted only in the discovery of some articles of jewellery and a few bones, too few, in Dr. Diplock's judgment, for identification at an inquest. The Commissioners of Lunacy will, however, hold a private inquiry into the disaster. The injured, with the exception of the girl Howes, are reported to be doing well.

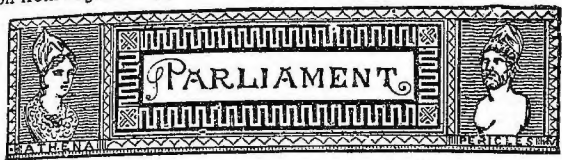
LORRAINE ROAD, HOLLOWAY, was the scene on Saturday night of a desperate affray between a burglar and his pursuers. The miscreant had been detected in the act of entering an open window in the North London Collegiate School for Ladies, now in the occupation of a Mr. Hassell. Leaping the garden wall into the road, he was chased and nearly overtaken, when turning sharply on his pursuers he disabled the foremost with a shot in the knee-cap, wounded another, and a woman who was standing by, and joined by another man, ran down the railway embankment towards Highbury, until he was lost to sight in the darkness. The descriptions given of him are so vague that it is very doubtful if he will be traced.

A DEPUTATION from several suburban districts waited last Tuesday on Sir W. Harcourt to urge the repeal of the 32nd Section of the Public Health Act, forbidding local authorities to provide water for districts supplied by water companies. The justice of the complaint was admitted by the Home Secretary, who explained, however, that he was guiltless in the matter, the Bill having been passed under the previous Government.—Water famines are reported from Richmond and Northampton; the *laches* in the former case are universally laid to the door of the local Vestry, which seems incompetent to deal with the wants of a town of Richmond's present size.

A MEETING in aid of the sufferers at Ischia was held on Saturday at the Mansion House, under the presidency of Sir A. Lusk, M.P. Resolutions were passed "commending the Lord Mayor's appeal to the community;" and subscriptions announced exceeding 1,100*l.*



WE REGRET TO ANNOUNCE THE DEATH, at the early age of forty-seven, of Mr. Wirt Sykes, U.S. Consul at Cardiff, and author of a pleasant volume, "Old South Wales;" of the Rev. R. Knox, D.D. of Belfast, and chief leader of the "Pan-Presbyterian Council" movement; of the Most Rev. R. B. Vaughan, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, suddenly, from enlargement of the heart, while on a visit with his brother, Bishop Vaughan, of Salford, to Mr. Weld-Blundell, of Ince Hall, Lancashire; and of the Right Rev. Dr. Amherst, Roman Catholic Bishop of Northampton from 1858 to 1879.



THE House of Commons has distinguished itself at the close of a laborious Session by accomplishing a feat that ought to rank with the walking matches that a year or two ago attracted people to the Agricultural Hall. Beginning on Monday in last week, and concluding on Sunday morning, they sat for a little over sixty-nine hours. Wednesday's sitting was curtailed by the Standing Order which necessitates the rising at six o'clock, and what Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday night called the "immeasurably insatiable appetite for boundless talk" was checked. But on other days the average sitting was over twelve hours, and the Saturday to Sunday's sitting lasted fourteen hours and twenty minutes. The British workman, who thinks eight hours' work sufficient for the day, should consider these figures, and learn that there is in the world a lot harder than his.

The sitting of Saturday was necessitated by the urgency of Supply, and was marked by an outburst on the part of the Irish members that eclipsed anything previously done this Session. Mr. Healy was smarting under a sense of personal resentment against the Chief Secretary. He had on Thursday made an atrocious attack upon a woman, who came under his lash because she happened to be the wife of a sub-inspector of police charged with the duty of keeping order at Wexford during the recent election. On Friday Mr. Trevelyan, momentarily varying his forbearing and patient demeanour towards the Irish Members, bluntly informed Mr. Healy that till he withdrew this cowardly charge he would answer him no further question on the subject. This manly rebuke, driven home by the ringing cheers of the House of Commons, stung even Mr. Healy. It is a favourite declaration of his that he "does not care two rows of pins for the House of Commons." But he could not help caring for this. The rows of pins were sticking in his body, making him tingle all over with a quite unwonted sense of shame. Some men would have made the apology which the feeblest instincts of gentlemanhood demanded. Mr. Healy testified to his emotion in quite another way. He determined to be revenged upon Mr. Trevelyan for the blow dealt him, and accordingly appeared in the House on Saturday prepared to go any lengths in the way of violent talk.

He got so far as to bring up Mr. Gladstone with a stately rebuke which has since rung through the country, and drawn forth a truly national response. For the moment it even had an effect upon the Irish members. All but Mr. Biggar, who playfully cried "Hear, hear" when Mr. Gladstone, with pathos in voice and manner, referred to the contingency of his early withdrawal from the scene. As achieving the practical result of curtailing debate and bringing about the early accomplishment of work, this outburst of indignant eloquence had no effect whatever, and, as mentioned, it was not till twenty minutes past two on Sunday morning that the adjournment took place, and only then by hurrying through a number of votes on the understanding that these might be discussed on the Report stage.

On Monday the House returned to its work with the consciousness that, as far as Supply was concerned, the Prorogation on Saturday was safe. According to one of the most inflexible Rules of the Constitution, a certain number of days are required for the successive stages of the Appropriation Bill. These must be formally accomplished, though the heavens fall. In some Sessions it has come to pass that the House, having no other work to do, has been obliged to adjourn over a day in order to accomplish the prescribed time. In these days, however, there is no lack of work, and Monday found the House busy once more on the Report stage of Supply, with the colonels in possession of the field, and determined to seize this last opportunity for working off undelivered speeches with respect to the Army Votes. Practically the greater part of the sitting was taken up with private business, Mr. Maxwell-Heron bringing under review the court-martial upon his brother, Commander Heron, of the *Clyde*, and asking the House of Commons to assume the functions of a Court of Appeal. This kept the House till a late hour, but, as invariably happens of late, work was really accomplished before the House rose, the Report of Supply being agreed to, and the Appropriation Bill brought in. This is a pleasant variation on the experience of some former Sessions, when we had the talk and no work.

On Tuesday night the Second Reading of the Appropriation Bill was taken, and the time-honoured opportunity provided for the Leader of the Opposition to review the policy of the Government, and for members to bring up those miscellaneous subjects which may be dealt with on this occasion. There having been some hesitation on the part of Sir Stafford Northcote, and some doubt as to his intentions, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett undertook to see that the Conservative Opposition was adequately represented on this occasion. He accordingly gave notice of a resolution which Mr. Gladstone subsequently referred to as laying down a comprehensive line of policy, declaring that only in alliance with Germany lay the safety and prosperity of the British Empire. But at the last moment Sir S. Northcote decided at least to make a speech, though he refrained from moving a resolution. That is always a depressing and disheartening position for an Opposition to find itself in, and Sir Stafford did not bring to his task any personal vivacity. He served up again all the old familiar things said about the policy of the Government from time to time during the past six months—a dish of "thrice-boiled colewort" for which the House displayed no appetite. Sir Stafford's endeavour was more than negatively a failure. It supplied the Prime Minister with a favourable opportunity of noticing and answering within the comprehensive limits of a single speech the current political criticism of the hour. In former times, when Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone sparred across the table in debate on the Second Reading of the Appropriation Bill, their speeches had a practical use widely acknowledged. They served as texts for speeches to be made in the Recess. Members treasured them up, took them home with them, and when they visited their constituents, reproduced the speech of their Leader with emendations suitable to local circumstances. It must have been a despairing infirmity for the few Conservatives present on Tuesday that Sir Stafford Northcote was providing them with uncommonly little fresh meat capable of being boiled down into Recess broth. On the other hand, Mr. Gladstone was in his best style, and at his worst he can make a striking speech on any subject, touching on all points that had arisen, and, of course, in the best way saying the best things possible for the Government.

This was the main result of Sir Stafford Northcote's interposition, and it was not quite what he had looked for. For the rest the debate spread out in all directions, Members changing the subject as regularly as successive Members caught the Speaker's eye. Mr. Biggar, imitating the comprehensive plan of the Leader of the Oppo-

sition, discussed everything, and found that as far as it was effected by the Government it was very bad. Having, amid repeated interruptions from the Speaker, discussed the Queen's Speech at the opening of the Session, the affairs of Egypt, India, Madagascar, Ireland, and the Agricultural Holdings Bills, the Speaker calling him to order for the fourth time, Mr. Biggar said, "Well, Sir, I will say nothing more about the Agricultural Holdings Bill, but will now proceed to allude to the Southport foreshore," which he did, making the foreshore stretch out for another quarter of an hour.

The Lords have had a busy week, winding up the Session to a considerable extent by the summary process of throwing out Bills sent up from the Commons. On Tuesday they thus disposed of the Irish Parliamentary Registration Bill and the Scotch Local Government Board Bill. The same night the Commons took into consideration their Lordships' amendments to the Agricultural Holdings Bill, and, with a single exception, disagreed with every one that was of any importance. On Wednesday the Lords came back to the Bill thus reinstated, and by a majority of one Lord Salisbury succeeded in maintaining an amendment, which necessitates the Bill coming back to the Commons. But there is no anticipation that this or other matters will prevent the Prorogation duly taking place to-morrow (Saturday).

## THEATRES

MR. HOLLINGSHEAD'S projected burlesques upon *The Tempest* and *Hamlet* seem likely to provoke some amount of opposition among those admirers of Shakespeare who reject Hone's celebrated contention that parody does not necessarily tend to degrade the object parodied. Already some indignant protests have appeared, to which Mr. Hollingshead, in a letter to the papers, has replied. Mr. Hollingshead's plea is simply what the lawyers call "the custom of the trade." Messrs. Talfourd, Halliday, Robert Brough, and others, he observes, were not afraid to draw upon Shakespeare for their burlesques, and in the so-called "palmy days" of the drama the parodies of Shakespeare were frequent coarse and brutal. The subjects of many of Shakespeare's plays, it is also observed, were the common property of the dramatist long before the advent of the master, and Mr. Hollingshead is of opinion that "if Shakespeare were now alive he would probably be the last to object to treatment such as Goethe has received in every city in Europe."

Mr. Oscar Wilde's play, in which Russian life and Nihilist conspiracies play an important part, seems to have been pretty generally condemned by the New York critics. There appears, however, reason to suspect that it has been denied a fair trial. Complaints of the spirit of first-night audiences have rarely much foundation save in the vanity of authors or the partiality of friends, but, on the other hand, it has notoriously become an established fashion in America to make fun of Mr. Wilde; and the tendency of the audience on the occasion of the first performance of *Vera* seems to have been decidedly unfavourable to dispassionate judgment. As the telegraphic wires have told us, the disposition to jeer at the performance manifested itself early, increased steadily as the evening advanced, and culminated in a tumult of boisterous laughter at the close.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett, a distinguished American actor, will appear at the LYCEUM Theatre early next year.

The fairy opera with which the new ALHAMBRA Theatre is expected to be ready for opening before the end of October is to be called *The White Queen*. The music is by Mr. Clay; the book by Mr. G. R. Sims.

Miss Kate Vaughan, with the company organised by her for provincial performances, will give a farewell *matinée* at the GAIETY on Saturday, September 8th.

On the re-opening of the HAYMARKET, we believe that Mr. Coghlan will have relinquished his part in *Fidra*.

Mr. Alexander Henderson will probably again become manager of the STRAND in November.

A new farcical comedy by Mr. Sydney Grundy, entitled *Hare and Hounds*, has been produced, apparently very successfully, at the PRINCESS'S Theatre, Edinburgh.

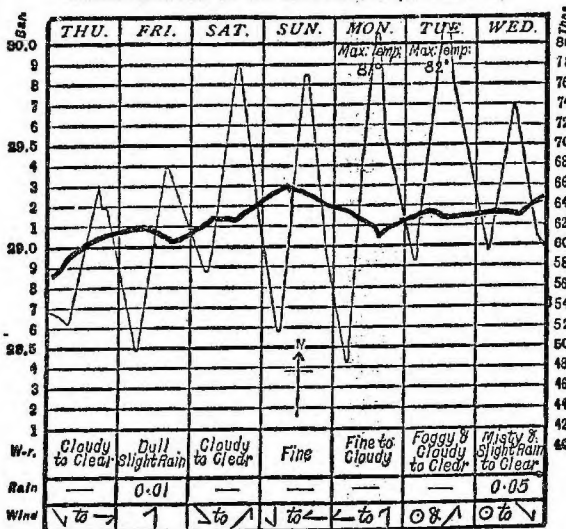
The old farce of *High Life Below Stairs*, followed by *The Critic*, has taken the place of *Virginia and Paul* in the GAIETY playbill.

This evening Mr. Edouin, the American actor, and his company will produce at the ROYAL AVENUE Theatre a new musical comedy, in three acts, called *A Bunch of Keys*. The absurdly extravagant and elaborate farce called *A Dream*, or, *Binks's Photographic Studio*, has not proved acceptable to audiences, and is already withdrawn.

The PRINCESS'S Theatre has re-opened with *The Silver King*, which excellent romantic drama appears to be as yet very far from having exhausted its well-deserved popularity.

## WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK

FROM AUGUST 16 TO AUGUST 22 (INCLUSIVE).



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—The weather experienced during this period has shown considerable improvement on that experienced for some time past. On Thursday (16th inst.) a rather deep depression was passing away over Scandinavia, the winds were generally north-westerly, and the weather rather cold. On the next day, however, an area of high barometrical pressure was found over France and the southern districts of England, the wind became light from west or south-west, and temperature rose decidedly. On Sunday (19th inst.) this anti-cyclone extended over the whole of Ireland, England, and the southern portion of the North Sea, but on the following day it passed away to the south of Scandinavia, and a somewhat extensive depression appeared off our extreme western coasts. This disturbance, however, after causing a decided increase in the force of the wind in the west and north, and a little rain in Ireland and Scotland, travelled away far to the northward. In its rear the barometer rose briskly, and readings gradually became very uniform all over the kingdom, with light variable breezes, and warm, hazy weather. Temperature has been slightly above the average during this week. The barometer was highest (30.3 inches) on Sunday (19th inst.); lowest (29.8 inches) on Thursday (16th inst.); range, 0.4 inches. Temperature was highest (82°) on Tuesday (21st inst.); lowest (49°) on Monday (20th inst.); range, 33°. Rain fell on two days. Total amount, 0.05 inches. Greatest fall on any one day, 0.05 inch, on Wednesday (22nd inst.).



EASTERN PRAYER-CARPETS are now used by fashionable Transatlantic devotees, who vie with each other in obtaining the genuine article used by Mahomedans.

SIXPENNY TELEGRAMS will not be introduced before October, 1884, as 15,000 additional miles of wire will be needed to meet the anticipated increase of business.

ROCHESTER CASTLE has become public property, as the Town Corporation have bought the building and grounds from the Earl of Jersey for 3,000l. The Castle will be preserved as a ruin and the grounds as public gardens.

THE ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE will meet at New castle next year, and will then open an Antiquarian Museum in the Black Gate of the ancient Castle, which has been specially restored for this purpose.

QUEEN ANNE'S STATUE IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD at last stands some chance of the restoration it so sorely needs. The City Lands Committee are considering a tender for putting the damaged figure into more respectable condition.

THE BRUNSWICK MONUMENT AT GENEVA, which has cost immense trouble and 60,000l., has proved a failure from beginning to end. Though only just completed, it is so badly constructed as to be actually falling to pieces, and the whole affair must be pulled down and rebuilt.

A MOTHER SELLING HER CHILDREN is a decided phenomenon in England, but lately in Oldham a woman has been offering her two young children for sale to all the passers-by. She actually sold one child three years old for sixpence, and the purchaser at once drove off with her prize in a cab, but no one would buy the baby in arms, although the mother offered to sell it for a penny.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT DELOS carried on by the French School at Athens have laid bare a beautiful private house of the Alexandrine period, near the Theatre of Apollo. Twelve rooms have been unearthed, besides a court surrounded by pillars and having a mosaic floor, the gate of the house, and part of the street leading to it. It is hoped that an entire quarter of the ancient city may now be discovered.

THE FIRST TRIENNIAL SALON, which opens in Paris next month, is being most carefully organised by the Fine Art authorities, who are bent on making the experiment a success. Though most of the works have been seen in the Annual Salons, a considerable number will be contributed by famous painters who have not exhibited for some years past. M. Meissonnier will send six pictures—his "Republican Dragoons Reconnoitring in the Black Forest," which was lately sold to a Brussels connoisseur for 12,000l., "The Concert," a lady and cavalier singing at a harpsichord, "The Visit to the Château," a work of the Louis XIII. period, containing over fifty miniature figures, an "Interior of St. Mark," and portraits of Mrs. Mackay and the ex-Minister M. Lefranc.

LONDON MORTALITY increased last week, and the deaths numbered 1,437 against 1,312 during the previous seven days, being a rise of 125, although 149 below the average, while the death-rate increased to 19.0 per 1,000. There were 119 deaths from diarrhoea and dysentery (a rise of 25), 70 from measles (an increase of 14), 35 from scarlet fever (a decrease of 24), 26 from whooping-cough (a rise of 11), 9 from diphtheria (a fall of 11), 9 from enteric fever (a decline of 6), 2 from typhus (an increase of 1), and 2 from small-pox. The fatal cases of diseases of the respiratory organs rose to 170 from 163, and were 6 above the average. Different forms of violence caused 58 deaths, of which 48 were the result of negligence or accident. There were 2,652 births registered against 2,261 in the previous return, being 27 below the average. The mean temperature was 62.3 deg., about the average for the last twenty years.

THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION still continues to attract an immense number of visitors. Nearly a million and a half have already passed the turnstiles, and this number will be augmented during the next few weeks by visitors from the country, as special facilities are being arranged with the various railway companies and the executive of the Exhibition. One of the exhibits, which may possibly pass unnoticed by many, is well worthy of an inspection, as it contributes so much to the enjoyment of an evening ramble over the numerous buildings and gardens, by providing the motive power for the whole of the electric lighting, both for the arc and incandescent lamps. We refer to the steam engines working the dynamos, some of which have been purchased by the Government for the South Kensington Museum, and which are to be found at the western end of the electric-light shed, near the Royal Pavilion. The total power exerted by these engines amounts technically to that of 1,000 horses, or about as much as that expended by the engines of a 3,000 tons Atlantic steamer making ten knots an hour.

MR. SHAPIRA'S MOABITE MANUSCRIPT is causing very warm controversy among antiquarian authorities. While Dr. Ginsburg is minutely examining the fragments, the well-known French *savant*, M. Clermont-Ganneau, has been sent over to investigate the treasure, and is highly indignant because Mr. Shapira altogether refuses to allow him to handle the manuscript at all. Possibly Mr. Shapira may owe M. Ganneau a grudge for disproving the authenticity of his Moabite pottery some years since; at all events, M. Ganneau has had to content himself with a cursory glimpse, and unhesitatingly pronounces the MS. to be a forgery. He asserts that the text has been cleverly transcribed on leather cut from the edges of old synagogue rolls, and treated chemically to produce a further ancient appearance, and states very cogent reasons for his accusation. Captain Conder, who has gained considerable experience during the survey of Palestine, is equally sceptical, and points not only to the improbability of leather remaining intact for over 2,000 years in the damp Palestine atmosphere, but to the peculiar freshness of the ink, adding that the whole condition of the manuscript contrasts remarkably with the tattered fragments of the oldest Samaritan roll at Shechem, dating about A.D. 600.

THE VIENNA ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION has been opened by the Austrian Crown Prince, but though the inauguration had been deferred for a fortnight, the collection even now is not complete. Apart from this defect, the Exhibition is an undoubted success. Not only is it housed in an imposing and suitable building, but the exhibits are admirably arranged, and plainly show the immense increase in electrical discoveries since previous displays. Unfortunately the English section is decidedly poor, and compares most unfavourably with the French Department, which is specially good. Sir W. Siemens has promised some additions, however, and will deliver a course of lectures. To the general public the most interesting departments are those which illustrate the application of the electric light to household uses by various rooms beautifully fitted up; the theatre and picture-gallery and the little telephone huts connected with the Opera and various concerts. The Imperial Pavilion is most picturesque, with its gilded dome surmounted by a crown, its Japanese decorations, and huge palm-tree in the centre. As the Crown Prince remarked, such a display is specially appropriate to the city where lucifer matches were invented fifty years ago, stearine candles four years later, and where the idea of street-lighting by gas was first conceived, though actually carried out first in England.





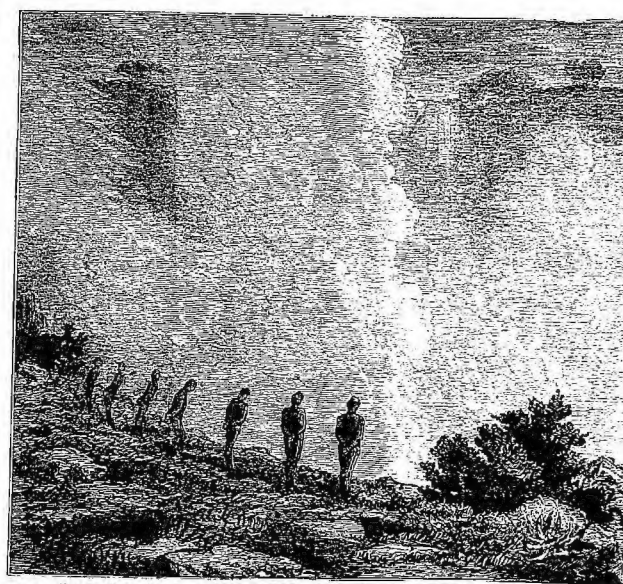
1.—The Officer commanding the Detachment at the T'Solo took a party of his Men to visit the T'Sitsa Falls, a Distance of 14 or 15 Miles from the Camp. So they started early on St. Patrick's Day, and proceeded at a Walk through a Country abounding in Meats Fields and—Ant-Hills.



2.—The Ground in some parts was Hilly, and we were obliged to dismount.



3.—We asked an intelligent Native if he knew the Way, but he only replied "Undas," which means "Don't know."



4.—But finally we found our Way, off-saddled, and gazed with Awe-stricken Eyes at the immense Fall of Water.



5.—First two enterprising Youths, not content with seeing the Falls from Above, must needs rush to see them from Below, so they Started.



7.—They at last Arrived at the Bottom, and Rested before Continuing their Journey.



9.—And also to climb over big Rocks,



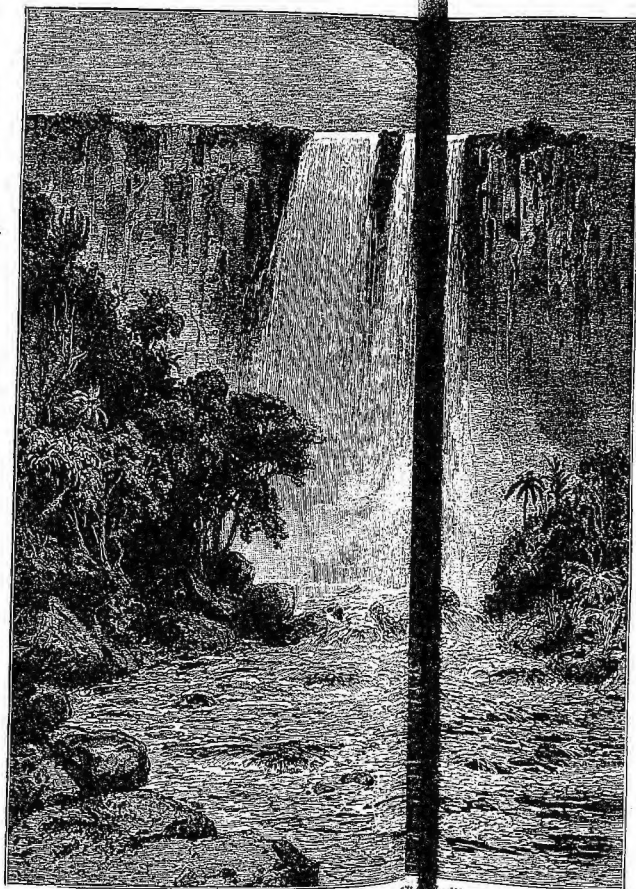
10.—And often to pull each other up.



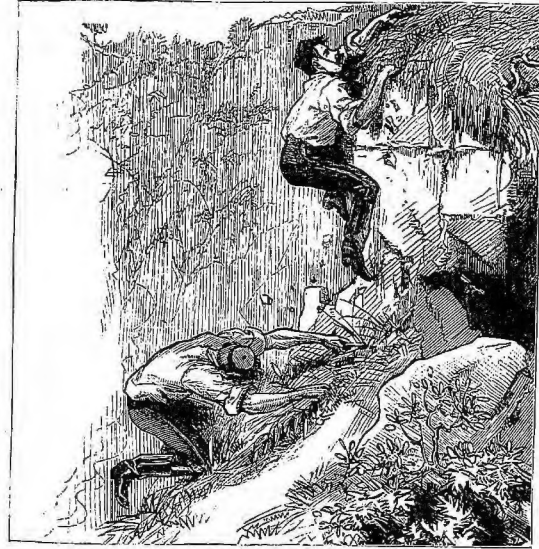
6.—And after having found a Place to ascend with much Trouble and Labour,



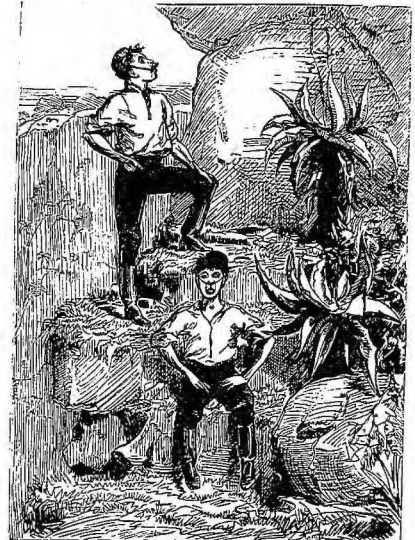
8.—But they had to Travel by Water,



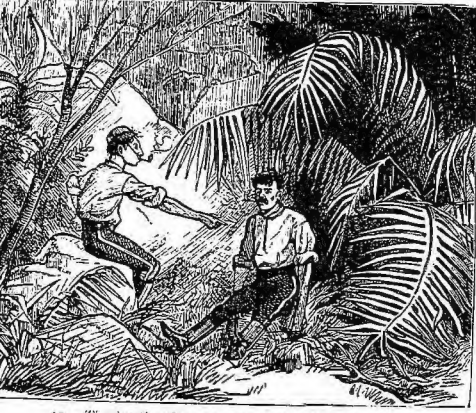
21.—But finally they were rewarded by obtaining a Good View of the Waterfall.



14.—Which they found very steep.



15.—And were painfully reminded of a saying which saith "A short Cut is not always the shortest Road."



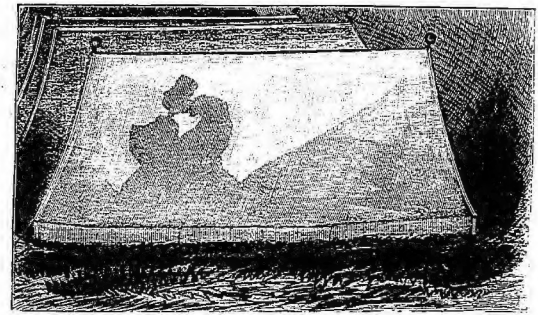
12.—The Question then arose as to the best Road back again.



13.—They naturally decided on the worst.



16.—But at last, their Perseverance having met with due Reward, they succeeded in reaching the Summit, though they were much exhausted and tired.



17.—They returned to their Camp, and then to Bed, but they forgot in their carelessness that Shadows occasionally tell tales.





## FOREIGN

COLONIAL ENTERPRISE still maintains the front place in FRANCE, where the general public are growing impatient for some change in the state of affairs both at Tonkin and Madagascar. True the French have at last begun to move on the Annamite capital, and have sent an ultimatum to the Sovereign, but even should their terms be refused it seems probable that for the present the operations against Hué will be confined to occupying the forts at the mouth of the river and blockading the coast. This alteration of plans is mainly attributed to the attitude of China, who, from all accounts, is showing very warlike dispositions, while the intended departure of M. Tricou from Shanghai, professedly to install his successor in Japan, points to the possible failure of the negotiations between France and the Celestial Empire. Moreover, it is evident that the French force is inadequate in numbers, besides being weakened by the climate, while the Black Flags, strong and well armed, are seriously threatening the French garrisons. Thus an unfortunate example of the French weakness was afforded on the 15th inst. by the attack on Phukai, a few miles from Hanoi, where the French were thoroughly defeated, although they managed to occupy the place for a short time they were ultimately compelled to retreat. However, the invaders hold the chief defensive points in the Songkoi Delta, and have now occupied another important place—Haidzuong, so that with further reinforcements they will be favourably placed for action. But at home much indignation is felt at the utter lack of authentic information respecting the Tonkin expedition, as the elaborate accounts published one day are generally contradicted next morning. Nor is much more known about Madagascar, for the Government maintains the utmost reticence, and the journals content themselves with rating England for her exaggeration of the whole affair. The formal charge against Mr. Shaw, the imprisoned missionary, accuses him of giving intelligence to the enemy and being guilty of hostile action against the French soldiers, so the unfortunate missionary will shortly be brought before a court-martial. The French Press are very virulent against Mr. Shaw, and one Legitimist journal—jealous as a good Roman Catholic of Protestant propagandism—even suggests hanging him. Meanwhile, Admiral Galiber starts next week to assume command at Tamatave, charged with procuring the French protectorate over the north-west coast of the island, the abrogation of the law prohibiting Europeans from owning land on the island, and the payment of 40,000*l.* This indemnity, however, will not be closely pressed if the other points are yielded.

The news of the Comte de Chambord's death is hourly expected, but the continued suspense of the past seven weeks has decidedly lessened the excitement originally felt. The Count grows daily weaker, and only his strong constitution has enabled him to bear up so long against intense pain and lack of nourishment. Now, however, his mind often wanders, although he was sufficiently sensible on Monday to take formal leave of his household. His nearest relatives, the Orleans Princes excepted, are at Frohsdorf, awaiting the end, and the continued strain has almost broken down the health of his wife. Political circles indulge in comparatively little speculation concerning the results of his death, as most politicians are in the provinces attending the autumn sessions of the Councils General, where the Republicans were further successful in Sunday's second ballots, and now command a majority of eighty-one out of ninety Councils.—PARIS is preparing for a grand public *fête* to-morrow (Sunday) in aid of the Ischia sufferers, and is highly gratified that the Government has expelled the Belgian financier, M. Boland, because he refused to give up the names of the two Gambettist Deputies implicated in his financial scandal.—Considerable sensation has been caused by a virulent attack on the French Press in Prince Bismarck's organ, the *North German Gazette*, which at once sent down the Bourse. The article declares that France, by her constant allusions to revenge, "renders herself the sole State which threatens the peace of Europe," and that "such a state of affairs cannot continue without seriously endangering peace." Now it is true enough that at times the French journals use very strong language against their quondam enemy, but at present the accusation is somewhat over coloured, save in the case of a new journal lately started in Paris by an Alsatian in revenge for his paper being prohibited at Metz. This sudden outburst also made much impression in Berlin, but on the other hand a Viennese view of the case is that Prince Bismarck, now undergoing the milk cure at Kissingen, has "drunk a cup of sour milk."

Comparative tranquillity has been restored in SPAIN, and the enthusiasm displayed towards King Alfonso during his visits to Valencia, Barcelona, and other towns augurs well for Spanish loyalty in general, although some doubts are expressed as to the genuineness of this effusive display of affection. Still, his journey has been a decided triumphal progress, for while the King had forbidden any official rejoicings, private enterprise decked the towns, and crowds thronged the streets to greet their sovereign. Deputations of all classes came to present congratulatory addresses, and only the most advanced Republicans were absent. No further outbreaks have occurred, but stern precautions are taken in the disturbed districts, and the state of siege will be maintained for some time to come. So far, inquiries have shown that the movement was exclusively military, and further was confined to the inferior officers, while the origin of the conspiracy is universally ascribed to Señor Zorrilla. Thus the Conservative Press are furious with France for harbouring the Spanish statesman, their wrath being fanned by the sympathising tone of certain French journals towards the rebels, and it is even stated that the Government has officially remonstrated with France on the subject. This feeling against France has led amongst some circles to a decided leaning towards warmer relations with Germany, and the truth of this assertion is coloured by the statement that, notwithstanding the critical condition of his country, King Alfonso will pay the promised visit to Emperor William in September.

Indeed GERMANY has no lack of Royal visitors, for the King of Roumania is there already, and King Milan of Serbia comes next month. King Charles was received in Berlin not as a Hohenzollern Prince, but as the Roumanian monarch, and as an additional honour was asked to stand sponsor to Prince William's infant son, christened at Potsdam with great ceremony on Sunday. This baby was baptized with water brought from the Jordan, by the Prince Frederick Charles, his grandmother, the Crown Princess, giving the names of Frederick William Christian Karl. For the next few weeks the country will be absorbed in military manoeuvres, which have already begun at Darmstadt, previous to the grand Imperial operations near Homburg. But civilians will be equally occupied, for much to the general surprise the Federal Council and the Reichstag have been suddenly summoned to meet next week—a very unusual proceeding in the midst of summer—probably to ratify the commercial treaty with Spain. Further, it is not unlikely that the Deputies may have to consider ecclesiastical affairs, as the Government and the Vatican are again at loggerheads over the Papal appointment of a Bishop to the Austrian portion of the Breslau Diocese, which was made without any previous notification to the Prussian Government.

In AUSTRIA though anti-Semitic troubles have partially subsided, riots have broken out at Agram in Croatia, owing to some

Government notices being posted up in the Hungarian language. Croats and Magyars are always ready to come to blows, so the mob tore down the notices, trampled on the Hungarian arms, and roused the town, till quieted by the troops. Similar disturbances are reported from other parts of the provinces. And yet another outburst occurred at Trieste during the festivities in honour of the Emperor's birthday, a petard exploding in the public gardens, and producing a fierce outburst of the ever-smouldering antagonism between Austrians and Italians. These evidences of race-hatred seriously disquiet the Government, and Ministerial conferences are being held on the subject, the authorities being determined to sternly repress all such manifestations. The King of Serbia is now visiting Vienna.

The cholera epidemic in EGYPT continues to decline steadily, for the deaths dwindled down on Tuesday to 1 at Cairo, although reaching 45 at Alexandria—the only place now where the malady maintains serious hold. Very few cases now occur amongst the British troops, who have altogether lost 137 men and 3 officers from the disease. Many of the affected towns are now entirely free from infection, and the doctors are devoting their spare time to investigating the origin of the disease, their researches being shared both by a French and German special scientific mission. Dr. Hunter has published his report on the subject, and while stating that the type of the epidemic nearly resembles that of India, dwells strongly on the state of Cairo, where every sanitary law is set at defiance, and every condition exists for the development of the disease. Cholera could not be expected to disappear from Egypt for some weeks, even under the most favourable conditions, and much remains to be done to relieve the suffering and poverty caused by the interruption of labour. The revolt in the Soudan has again assumed active proportions, and the Mahdi proposes to march on Khartoum. However, Hicks Pasha has now been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Forces, and, as he thus now exercises undivided control, the Mahdi may not find his advance so easy.

The drought in the North of INDIA has become most serious, and the Government are considering the establishment of relief works, as, though actual famine is not expected, there will be great scarcity of food.

Amongst MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS, ITALY is awaiting an answer from Morocco to her ultimatum demanding that the Moorish Government should pay the money claimed by Italian subjects in the country, and punish the officials who have molested the Italians. The money has been owing for years, and Signor Scovasso was lately sent to settle the matter amicably, but the Moorish Government showed such hesitation that an Italian squadron has been despatched to Tangiers.—Prof. Palmieri has ascended Mount Epomeo in Ischia, to investigate the causes of the earthquake, and concludes that the shock itself was not so very serious, but that the catastrophe was due to the ground being undermined by hot springs, and to the bad construction of the houses. A complete wooden village is rising from the ruins at Casamicciola.—Earthquakes have been felt in SWITZERLAND, a sharp shock having occurred in the Engadine.—RUSSIA is still engaged in Socialist trials, and eight important prisoners are being tried at Kieff this week. A large batch of Nihilists have just been sent to Siberia, but they were treated with more humanity than usual.—British Volunteers are being fitted in BELGIUM during the annual *fêtes* commemorating the National Independence.—The telegraph strike in the UNITED STATES has completely failed, and the leaders of the movement have officially acknowledged their defeat. Accordingly the operators are returning to work, but, though business suffered comparatively little from the strike, the Americans are beginning to advocate postal telegraphy, so as to avoid any recurrence of the agitation.—In SOUTH AFRICA, Cetewayo has given official notice to the Natal Government of his safety in the Reserved Territory.



## THE COURT

THE Royal party in the Isle of Wight is now entirely dispersed, as the Grand Duke of Hesse and his daughters have returned to Germany, while the Queen and Princess Beatrice were to quit Osborne for Scotland last (Friday) night. Before leaving Her Majesty received three independent Indian Princes, the Thakore Sahibs of Morvi, Wadhwan, and Gondal, and gave audience to the Mexican Envoy. On Sunday the Queen and Princess attended Divine Service at Osborne, where the Rev. H. White officiated, and in the evening the Rev. Mr. White and Captain Thompson, of the *Victoria and Albert*, dined with Her Majesty. Earl Derby arrived on Monday and had audience of the Queen, and on Tuesday Princess Beatrice went out on the Solent in the steam barge of the Royal yacht, while Her Majesty intended to hold a Privy Council on Thursday. The Queen has now almost entirely recovered from the effects of her late accident.

The Prince of Wales has been at Homburg with the Duke of Cambridge, for the waters, and has now gone to Baden-Baden for the races, where he stays with the Dowager Duchess of Hamilton, at her villa.—The Princess and her daughters reached Copenhagen at the end of last week, and are staying with the Danish Royal Family in the Palace at Bernstorff. The King and Queen of Greece and the Duchess of Cumberland join the party to-day (Saturday).—Prince George of Wales arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, in the *Canada*, on Monday, after a fine passage from Halifax, and thence will cruise along the Labrador coast on the way to Quebec.

The Duke of Edinburgh paid a short visit to Potsdam on Sunday to attend the christening of Prince William's infant son, the Duchess and himself being sponsors. The Duke and Duchess of Albany were also present, and intended to leave Potsdam on Thursday.—After visiting Grimsby at the end of last week to open the People's Park, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught stayed with Mr. and Lady Eleanor Heneage at Hainton Park until Monday, when they left for Norwich. Here they were joined by Prince Albert Victor of Wales, and opened the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, being present at a large luncheon, and subsequently attending a bazaar in aid of clearing the institution from debt.



## CHURCH NEWS

THE BULLETINS continue to report "favourable progress in the general condition of the Bishop of Peterborough." There is also, according to the latest issued, "an improvement in the local symptoms."

St. JUDE'S, LIVERPOOL, was again the scene of some extraordinary proceedings on Monday morning. Mr. Watson, the curate in charge, had locked the doors of the church and placed a padlock on the gates, and had further posted up a notice to the effect that any one entering without leave would be given into custody. Precisely

at ten the inhibited Vicar, Mr. Fitzroy, attended by his warden, Mr. Cartmel, and others, attempted to enter, and, failing to force the gates, procured the assistance of a blacksmith, and so made his way into the sacred building, attempting to close the gates behind him. To this, however, the crowd, which had already assembled, offered a strenuous resistance, breaking open the gates, and pelting Mr. Fitzroy and his friends with mud. The police were on the spot, but did not interfere.

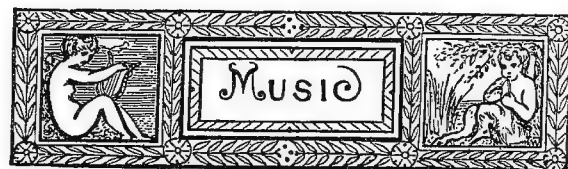
THE NEW CHURCHES at the fashionable Swiss resorts of Davos and Platz and Tarasp in the Engadine, will be consecrated by the Bishop of Huron, acting under a Commission from the Bishop of London, on September 2 and September 3.

THE SALVATIONISTS have been so far constrained to submit themselves to the law that the Eagle Tavern was last week reopened as a place for public refreshment. At Luton, on the other hand, where their processions have been the occasion of disgraceful riots, the General seems to think that he can defy the violence of the rabble and the proclamations of the magistrates. The Home Secretary has written to say that he can give no advice, but would refer the Town Council to the decision in the case of "Batty v. Gibbanks." A wise suggestion of the Mayor, that a test case should be submitted as to the power of the Council to prohibit unseemly processions, did not apparently secure general assent, and the Council was content to re-issue the proclamations cautioning people against joining in these demonstrations, and further to refuse the use of any municipal building to the Army. On Wednesday evening the riots were renewed, but the Salvationists, with the aid of 150 special constables and a volunteer guard of "Blue Ribbon navvies," contrived to keep their ranks unbroken. They have also bought land on which to build barracks.

ALL HOPE OF THE SAFETY of the missing Rector of Plympton, the Rev. Merton Smith, seems now to be abandoned. He is said to have been last seen by a woman on the morning after his arrival at Eaux Bonnes, walking towards the plateau of Gourzy, where the Reverend Père Benard, lost his life three years ago by falling over a precipice. There was a slight haze over the plateau at the time.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Total Abstinence League of the Cross was held on Monday at the Crystal Palace under the presidency of Cardinal Manning, who left, however, the speech-making to the delegates from Preston, Sheffield, and Dublin. The League numbers 145,000 members in the metropolis and thirty-two branches in the country. The proceedings ended with a march-past of "the Cardinal's Guards," composed of representatives of the various branches with their flags and banners.

CARDINAL MANNING AND EARL STANHOPE have added their names to the appeal for funds about to be made on behalf of the Shop Hours Labour League, the Cardinal heading the list with a donation of 5*l.*



## MUSIC

ANTON RUBINSTEIN.—Herr Rubinstein's *Nero* is to be given during the forthcoming operatic season in the Russian capital. *Nero*, when brought out at Pollini's Hamburg Theatre, is the work to which the unhappy *Demon*, by the same composer, was preferred by the Covent Garden management—to what small purpose opera-goers can hardly have forgotten. *Nero* is, according to general report, Rubinstein's favourite composition for the theatre; and it is said that, on a particular occasion, when the conversation turned upon Wagner's *Ring des Nibelungen*, Rubinstein, pointing to a score which lay open on his pianoforte, exclaimed—"Voilà ma Bible." His Bible was *Nero*. This, while savouring a little of egotism, at all events showed his imaginary independence with regard to the Wagner doctrines; we say "imaginary," because the later works of Rubinstein prove incontestably that those doctrines have, in a greater or less degree, influenced his tone of thought, as they have influenced that of many of Wagner's disciples with whom the impetuous Moldavian would disdain to be compared. The subject of *Nero* opens out a new field to ambitious composers of the Rubinstein stamp. The pages of Suetonius, historian of the "Twelve Cæsars," supply the materials for at least half as many plots, of which "librettists" might avail themselves; and thus, with the aid of the musician, perpetuate, in "infinite *melos*," the thoughts and deeds of some of the most execrable monsters that have disgraced humanity. If an episode be required to impart variety, Cornelius Tacitus is at hand; and, for the matter of that, should a wholesome dash of grim comic humour be deemed essential, Petronius Arbiter (*Nero's factotum*, by the way, until the sham *Nero*, under the guidance of Tigellinus, became the *Nero* we all know), may be consulted with advantage. Some, no doubt, wonder how these things escaped the notice of Richard Wagner; but Wagner had a strong objection to "historical opera," and, after feebly imitating Meyerbeer in *Rienzi*, resorted almost exclusively to myth—far better suited to his genius, which could not portray humanity in its positive essentials. So that Rubinstein has now the field to himself; and if a *Tiberius*, a *Caligula*, a *Claudius*, a *Domitian* were to follow in regular order, few would complain—as few, perhaps, rejoice. In sober truth, modern opera, as represented, not only in Germany, but in Italy and France, has deteriorated into a matter of quantity rather than of quality, as is especially manifested in France by Gounod and Thomas in their latest operas, and by Massenet, Saint Saëns, &c., of the younger generation—all, afflicted with the same epidemic, having little or nothing to say, yet saying it at full length, and holding us by the button-hole with anything rather than the impressive effect created by the Ancient Mariner, "who stopped one of three," on their way as guests to the marriage feast. "Much bruit and little fruit" is, it cannot be denied, an apt motto for the actual musical period. Indisputable signs give warning that some of our young and rising composers are not insensible to the charms of the tempter, and as Parsifal, *pur sang*, can hardly be reckoned among them, they are not unlikely to fall into the arms of Klingsor. For the last original words spoken in dramatic music we are probably indebted to the Italian Verdi and the German, Wagner—so different from each other, and yet both men of unquestionable genius.

BAYREUTH (Correspondence).—The representation of *Parsifal* for the exclusive enjoyment of the King of Bavaria, who will listen to it in silent solitude, is postponed till May next. After this, according Bayreuth authorities, the work will, by His Majesty's permission, to be re-arranged and modified for public performance. What this re-arrangement may signify it is hard to guess. Can anything have been omitted in 1881 and 1882 which was only intended for Royal eyes and ears? No staunch disciple of Wagner will admit that a single word or a single note in *Parsifal* could be expunged, or even altered, without deadly injury to the Liszt-denominated *Enwre Mirale*.

WATTS.—The Annual Festival of the Church Choir Association is to be held in St. Paul's Cathedral early in November. The Archbishop of Canterbury, with the Bishops of London, St. Alban's, and Rochester, have become patrons.—The Abbé Liszt has returned to Weimar, from Leipzig, where he went to hear the first performance of Berlioz's opera, *Benvenuto Cellini*, which Liszt himself



was first to revive after its successive failures in Paris and London; this, too, in the comparatively small theatre of a comparatively small city where Goethe loved to dwell.—On account of certain allusions to dynamite and other implements in vogue among modern conspirators, certain portions of Strauss's *buffo* opera, *Prinz Methusalem*, have been struck out by the "censure" at St. Petersburg, much to the detriment, it would appear, of the third and liveliest act. Its continued success is thereby rendered doubtful.—Dr. Hans von Bülow, thoroughly restored to health, has resumed his position as Capellmeister to the Duke of Meiningen and conductor of the orchestra at the Meinigen Theatre.—More fires in theatres! The Theatr Rozmaitosci, at Warsaw, was recently burnt to the ground. The pecuniary loss is estimated at 100,000 roubles; but, happily, the catastrophe was not aggravated by loss of life to any one connected with the establishment.—A fair effort is being made to carry out the proposed repairs and alterations in the Suttgart Theatre. The necessary outlay is put down at 360,000 marks (about 18,000*l.* of our money); but what is that for a Theatre Royal, and still more, as far as music is concerned, a "national" theatre in the bargain? The Opera House so consistently and liberally supported by the Wurtemberg Court has, in its way and according to its means, played a more or less conspicuous part in the history of the lyric drama at home.—The long-existing theatre at Carlsbad is to be demolished next month, and a more commodious edifice erected on its site. Recent precautions for the public safety, now being adopted far and wide, will, of course, be taken into grave consideration.—M. Gounod, we are informed, is completely absorbed in the new sacred work he has been commissioned to write for the Birmingham Festival of 1885. He may well have felt surprised (as were others besides himself) at the enthusiastic reception accorded to his *Redemption* by the people of Birmingham, for whom Mendelssohn composed *Elijah*; and, "to his credit be it said," he has abandoned secular opera for a higher sphere of musical aspiration.—If we may believe the New York papers, there is a clause in Madame Christine Nilsson's contract with Mr. Abbey, for his new Italian opera, stipulating that no artist is to receive a higher salary than Madame Nilsson herself. If it were otherwise, Mr. Abbey would deserve compassion. The wonder is, how such appointments as are now conceded by managers can help them in making two ends meet, unless by compounding with sympathetic creditors.—Pacheloup's "Concerts Populaires" in Paris are to be resumed on the 21st of October. Will M. Pacheloup ever condescend to introduce to his public one of the overtures of an English musician whose name was Sterndale Bennett? He has never yet done so; nor has M. Colonne, nor M. Lamoureux, nor the "Conservatoire!" And yet we play French overtures here, and some of them not of the best.—Still another burnt theatre! The theatre at Tours, built only thirteen years since, has been utterly destroyed by fire.—The Cardiff Eisteddfod, in spite of the quasi-riot on the last day, when more than 20,000 assembled, and there was no room for the performers, vocal or instrumental, passed off well.

## PASTIMES

**THE TURF.**—Notwithstanding the attractions of grouse shooting, yachting, and foreign travel, the York meeting drew together a very large number of the most aristocratic followers of racing, and a whole host of genuine Turfites who cling to what are called the old-fashioned meetings. Ramsbury, with Archer up, took the Zetland Stakes, the opening event, for Mr. Peck, who scored again in the Lonsdale Plate with Montroyd, on whom odds were laid in a field of nine. In the Great Breeders' Stakes, for two-year-olds, Richmond was made favourite, but he was beaten by Mr. J. Lowther's Dunsdale, and the Yorkshire Oaks were won by Lord Falmouth's moderate Britomartis. Saucy Boy secured the Londesborough Cup for Sir John Astley, and Flemington the Rous Stakes for Lord Ellesmere. The Great Ebor, after the scratching of favourites and other withdrawals, only produced a field of eight, and at the start both Muriella and Lizzie were preferred to Corrie Roy. Sir F. Johnstone's mare, however, won easily enough, Hagioscope being second, and Beaumaris third. The performance of the winner, with 9 st. 12 lbs. on her back, stamps her as one of the best animals of the present generation, as the weight she carried was 4 lbs. more than isomony won with in 1879. C. Wood rode the mare and three other winners on the same day.

**CRICKET.**—The close of the season of 1883, as regards first-class matches, will long be remembered for tall scoring. In addition to some big totals of innings and scores of individual batsmen, some further remarkable instances are to be put on record. At Gravesend, on the first day, Yorkshire, in the match against Kent, scored 349 with loss of seven wickets, and made up the total of 392 on the second. Of this the veteran Lockwood, who first appeared for Yorkshire in 1868, made 208, almost faultlessly. This is the highest individual score of the season in first-class matches, the next best being Mr. Grant-Asher's 182 for Oxford, against the Orleans Club, at Twickenham. Kent lost the match by an innings and 94 runs, notwithstanding the 80 (not out) and 79 of Lord Harris, who showed magnificent cricket.—At Clifton, in the return match between Gloucestershire and Middlesex, another marvellous performance, without precedent in first-class matches, was accomplished by the Hon. A. Lyttelton and Mr. I. D. Walker, the former making 181 and the latter 145. Mr. C. T. Studd contributed 91, and the innings closed for 537. The partnership of the first two batsmen, producing 326 runs, is the longest stand ever made in a first-class match, the nearest approach to it being the 289 scored at the Oval last year by Shrewsbury and Barnes for Nottingham against Surrey. Mr. Walker's success, like that of Lockwood's previously mentioned, is a remarkable instance of cricket ability retained through a long series of years, the Middlesex Captain having left Harrow as long ago as 1863, and been constantly playing cricket ever since. Of course victory was hopeless for Gloucestershire, and all that remained was to try and make a drawn match of it. At the drawing of the stumps on the second day, the once-famous county had made 181 runs for seven wickets, which were increased to 189 the next morning, and in the "follow on" 234 were made with one wicket to fall at the call of time. Thus Gloucestershire just managed to make a draw; a meritorious performance under the circumstances, but it seemed rather hard that Middlesex should lose its chance of victory practically by having made too many runs.—Surrey has won a creditable victory over Somersetshire by 75 runs, the Western county having the advantage of Mr. A. H. Evans's bowling. For Surrey Mr. W. W. Read's 93 (not out) and 86 (not out) were splendid performances.—Kent and Lancashire have played one of the closest and most exciting matches of the season at Gravesend; and Kent won by 21 runs, thus turning the county "form" of the season completely upside-down. The four innings were remarkable for their small totals—Kent 92 and 118, Lancashire 97 and 92.—Yorkshire, in the return match against Sussex, has had an easy win by an innings, with 52 runs to spare.—The Cheltenham Week began sadly for the Home county, Gloucestershire being beaten by Surrey by nine wickets.

**ANGLING.**—An interesting experiment with a view to the

improvement of Thames Angling has been made by turning into the river seventeen brace of grayling in the Reading district. A similar experiment has been made before in the Chertsey district, but without success, as the fish did not seem to breed, and gradually disappeared. Two or three years ago some grayling fry were put into the Colne, and recently a fish of  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. in good condition was taken near Iwer.

**SHOOTING.**—The weather in Scotland has not been favourable on the whole since the 12th for grouse shooting, and consequently the returns do not show the average of sport which was expected. The contrary has been the case in reference to many of the English moors, on which the sport has been even better than anticipated, the accounts from Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire being generally satisfactory. On the Midhope Moors better bags have been made than for the last six years.

**SWIMMING.**—The Five Hundred Yards Amateur Championship at the Lambeth Baths was won by E. C. Danels, of the North London Club, who has now gained the honour five years in succession. W. R. Itter of the Torpedo Club was second.

**AQUATICS.**—The first really important professional sculling match of the season between G. Bubeat, of Barnes, and J. Lorgan, of Wandsworth, was rowed over the Thames Championship course on Monday last. Bubeat was the favourite, and though Lorgan held the lead to Chiswick, eventually won easily by four lengths. Bubeat has challenged R. W. Boyd, of Middlesborough, to row for the Championship of England.

**BICYCLING.**—For some time W. L. Carte's feats on the bicycle have stood unrivalled; but on Saturday last at Leicester, Lees, of Sheffield, engaged to beat the record, and actually did so by covering 20 miles in 58 min. 34 sec., and riding 20 miles 905 yards in one hour. He thus beat Carte's performance by 46 seconds in 20 miles, and by 580 yards in the hour. He rode his 54-inch "Humber." On the same evening Howell, who "assisted" Lees in his work, rode a mile in the unprecedented time of 2 min. 41.3-5 sec.

**PEDESTRIANISM.**—Bests on record have also been accomplished in this department of sport, J. W. Raby, in the One Hour's Professional Walking Championship against J. Hibbert, at Lillie Bridge, having done several distances in the best time on record; for instance, two miles in 13 min. 14 sec., four miles in 27 min. 38 sec., and seven miles in 51 min. 4 sec. He actually walked 8 miles 180 yards and 2 feet in the hour.



**THE HARVEST** is late, but the weather since August began having been fair, the Northern and Midland counties have come on well, and reaping is now at its height throughout England. Wheat, barley, and oats are all fair crops in Derby and Nottingham, where turnips are looking healthy, promising more than an average crop, and mangolds have improved. Second crops of seed and clover are making good progress. In Lincolnshire about a quarter of the wheat is cut, but the yield is not more than fair, in many places rather disappointing. In Cheshire the wheat and barley cutting has begun. Oats in this county appear the most forward crop, and should be an abundant yield. Along the South Coast, from the New Forest to Dartmoor, the harvest is in full progress, the wheat proving a rather short crop, but of better quality than last year. The barley in East Anglia is good this year, the wheat fair, but not a thick plant. Harvest did not begin in earnest in Norfolk till Monday last, when a glorious day, commencing a new week, was marked by a vigorous onslaught. In the Southern Midlands, from Peterborough to St. Alban's, wheat has been cut over a large area, and is considered a fair yield, almost an average. In the Western Midlands, from Rugby to Ross, harvest is very active, all cereals being simultaneously cut, though oats appear not only the heaviest crop but also ahead of the other crops in point of growth. In Yorkshire only a few early fields have as yet been reaped. Along the Thames Valley, from Lechlade to Windsor, wheat seems a thin crop, though the quality is good. Oats are a fine yield, often ten per cent. over a full average. Barley is also a good crop, but has been more beaten down by storms than oats or wheat. Beans and peas are rather over-average crops in most parts of England.

**NEW CORN** is now shown in most markets south of the Trent, and the wheat gives general satisfaction with respect to its quality, though some of the samples offered have been rather damp and out of condition. At Cambridge new wheat has been making 42s. to 47s., and the new campaign is being started with decidedly moderate prices. At Hertford good oats of this year's crop have been sold at 22s. per quarter. New barley at Reading has made 30s. to 34s. per quarter, but most of the early barley samples have been hardly up to malting standard. At Warminster 26s. 6d. has been accepted, and at Hungerford 27s. per quarter. The imperial averages are—Wheat, 43s. 10d.; barley, 28s. 9d.; oats, 23s. 2d. These include old and new corn, of which the former still decidedly predominates. Last year, at this time, the averages were—Wheat, 50s. 5d.; barley, 26s. 1d.; oats, 24s. 5d., but wheat prices fell nearly 10s. in the course of the next four weeks. This year prices are already 6s. 7d. lower than a twelvemonth ago, but are not expected to undergo any material decline between now and Michaelmas.

**THE ROOT CROPS** have recently formed the subject of nearly four hundred estimates in the columns of "an agricultural contemporary." So far as these returns may be followed, they show that turnips, mangold, and potatoes are all of good promise—72 per cent. of the turnips all average or over average, 74 per cent. of the mangolds, and 92 per cent. of the potatoes. Disease, however, is reported to have touched the potato fields of as many as 154 farmers out of 385 making returns. It has not spread at all seriously thus far, but its presence warns us of the grave disaster which any change to wet weather would probably bring.

**THE AGRICULTURAL RETURNS** just published show that the wheat acreage in Great Britain is 2,613,147 acres against 3,003,960 acres in 1882, and 2,805,809 acres in 1881. These figures indicate that the normal wheat acreage of the country has sunk below three million acres, though a specially fine autumn sowing season, as in the autumn of 1881, may encourage farmers to extend their wheat cultivation from 5 to 10 per cent. The reduced area in 1883 was not unexpected. It amounts to 13 per cent., and the most received authorities had previously estimated it, as exceeding 10, but not attaining 15 per cent. Of barley the acreage shows an increase, 2,291,984 acres against 2,255,269 acres in 1882. In 1881 the area was much larger, 2,442,334 acres, and barley has, therefore, failed to regain farmers' favour. The increase in acreage had been expected to be at least 5, perhaps 10, per cent.; it turns out to be 1.6 per cent. only. Of oats the acreage in 1883 is 2,975,377 against 2,833,865 in 1882, and 2,901,275 in 1881. The increase on 1882 is 5 per cent.—about what was generally expected. Potatoes take up an area of 543,455 acres, against 541,064 in 1882, and 579,334 in 1881. The fears of disease have evidently sunk deeply into the agricultural mind, so that the cultivation of the popular tuber does not increase in England, despite the good profits attending even a fair yield. Hops cover 68,027 acres, against

65,619 in 1882, and 64,943 in 1881. The increased growth of hops is fortunate as occurring in a year when the gardens are of unusually good promise. The returns of the three years lead to four conclusions:—1. That the growth of wheat depends rather on the sowing season for its popularity with farmers than on prices at time of sowing. 2. That the "leakage" from arable to pasture still continues. 3. That no radical change is taking place with respect to the favour shown for the three chief cereals. 4. That in spite of German potatoes and German hops, our own "Magnum Bonums" and "Champions," our own "Goldings" and "Colegates," retain the favour, and find the demand, which they knew before the century entered on its ninth decade.

**THE NUMBER OF CATTLE** show a gratifying increase. In 1883 we find that Great Britain possesses 5,962,771 cattle, 15,948,667 sheep, 9,121,604 lambs, and 2,617,744 pigs. The number of cattle a year ago was only 5,807,491, so that there has been 2.7 per cent. increase in a twelvemonth, a good and satisfactory ratio of advance. In 1881 the cattle numbered 5,911,642. The prevalence of disease in 1882 principally accounts for the decrease. In sheep there has been 3.1 per cent. advance, the total number (including lambs) being 25,070,271 in 1883, and 24,319,768 in 1882. In 1881 the number was 24,581,053, so that the retrogression of 1882 has been considerably more than repaired. Pigs number 4.3 per cent. more than in 1882, and the increased favour shown by farmers for these animals has been so marked that five pigs are now kept where four were kept in 1880. The large consumption of pork by the common people of England is not entirely a good thing; but if pork is to be eaten largely, it is at least desirable that the pigs should be of our own raising, free from suspicion of trichinosis, and fed upon good middlings or other "known" food. The returns of live stock give good ground for hoping that farmers are slowly but surely restocking their land, and so doing their best to raise agriculture out of the bad position into which the Agricultural Commission have been constrained to admit that it has fallen.

**THE PROSPECTS OF THE HOP GARDENS** are on the whole good, though the presence of mould and fly has to be noticed in most districts. More rain is wanted, says a correspondent at Edenbridge, but his wish is not likely to be generally re-echoed. About Ticehurst picking is expected to be general by the 1st of September, and the first pocket of Sussex hops has already arrived in London from Chailley. The price realised was 17*l.* per cwt. About Goudhurst the hops are in full flower and promise a fine yield. The fly about Tenterden has not spread at all for the last three weeks, and the hops look like a large yield. About Wadhurst the promise is very fair, though high winds have blown down some of the poles and otherwise disturbed the gardens. The quality of the hops this year is expected to be good, and a full yield will be most welcome, as stocks of old hops are very low, and prices this year hitherto have ranged so high, that the use of various substitutes has been greatly promoted among brewers. A cheap and abundant supply of hops is the best guarantee of good and pure beer.



**FREDERICK WATSON**, aged thirty-nine, seems richly to have deserved the sentence of five years' penal servitude awarded him at the Middlesex Sessions for a dexterous and for a long time successful course of swindling. His plan was to answer lodging-house keepers' advertisements, representing himself as desirous to obtain apartments for his brother, an engineer in the P. and O. Company's service, just come home from sea. The next day he would call in the character of his brother, and exhibiting what seemed to be a paymaster's order for salary due, obtain an advance from his landlady of 2*l.* or 3*l.*, with which, of course, he never came back "from the City." He was detected at last by a former sufferer, who chanced to visit the landlady whom he had marked down for his next victim.

**AT CROYDON POLICE COURT** on Monday morning, James Cole, of Pridham Road, was charged before Dr. Alfred Carpenter with the wilful murder on the previous evening of his son Thomas, aged three years, by dashing his head against the floor. The principal witnesses were a neighbour, Robert Gilbert, who had rushed into the house on hearing screams of murder, and the culprit's own son, Richard, a boy of fourteen, who had been lingering outside in fear of his father's violence. The prisoner, a wild-looking, poverty-stricken man, with an evil reputation for brutal treatment of his family, was remanded, the magistrate certifying that it was a case requiring legal aid, and which will therefore be now taken up by the Public Prosecutor.

**THE WALTHAMSTOW MURDERER**, WILLIAM GOULDSTONE, was committed for trial on Saturday last at Stratford Petty Sessions—his solicitor reserving his defence, which will probably turn upon the question of his sanity.—At Highgate, the lad Kent has also been committed for the manslaughter of his father's gardener. Bail in 100*l.* was accepted for his appearance.

**THE ASSISTANT-JUDGE AT THE MIDDLESEX SESSIONS** seems to have put down something very like petty persecution in reversing the decision of the St. Pancras Justices, by which a license for a beer-house in the Euston Road was refused to a Mr. Hayes. Hayes, it appeared, had been a footman in the service of Mrs. Vivian, of Swansea, a fervid Blue Ribbonite, who would have given him an excellent character for any situation save that of proprietor of a public-house. Notwithstanding this, Hayes was rash enough to marry a widow woman who kept the "Apple Tree," at Swansea, and had been once fined for serving customers after eleven o'clock at night. It was also said, but denied by Hayes, that after the marriage four drunken persons had been allowed in the "Apple Tree" on Whit Monday. For these reasons the Swansea Justices declined to grant a transfer of the license, and Hayes thought it best to seek an opening in London. But the fame of his wife's misdeeds had preceded him, and was admitted by the St. Pancras Justices to be the cause why the license he now applied for was refused. The Assistant-Judge very sensibly remarked that licenses are granted to the husband, not to the wife, and the Justices' decision was unhesitatingly quashed.

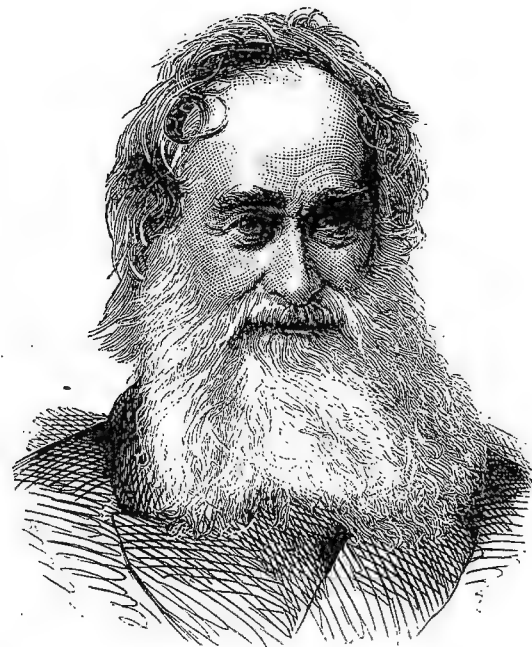
**AT CROYDON**, this week, a fine of 5*l.*, with 11*s.* costs, has been imposed on a certain Aaron Hare, the "Captain" of the local Salvation Army, for obstructing a thoroughfare on Sunday afternoon. He was found by the police dancing and playing the concertina amidst a yelling crowd, and when requested to move on refused with insolent threats. A respectable witness deposed that the Army had made a pitch opposite his house, where his wife was lying seriously ill.

**A HORRIBLE DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS** was made by the police on Wednesday morning, on the premises of a Mr. William Camden, undertaker, of Bermondsey. In a shell beneath a recess in the staircase were found three coffins, containing the bodies of eleven infants, in an advanced state of decomposition. All appeared to have been still-born, and it is said that in consequence of the small charge made for these interments, it is not unusual to keep such bodies until a number have accumulated, when they are buried *en bloc*.

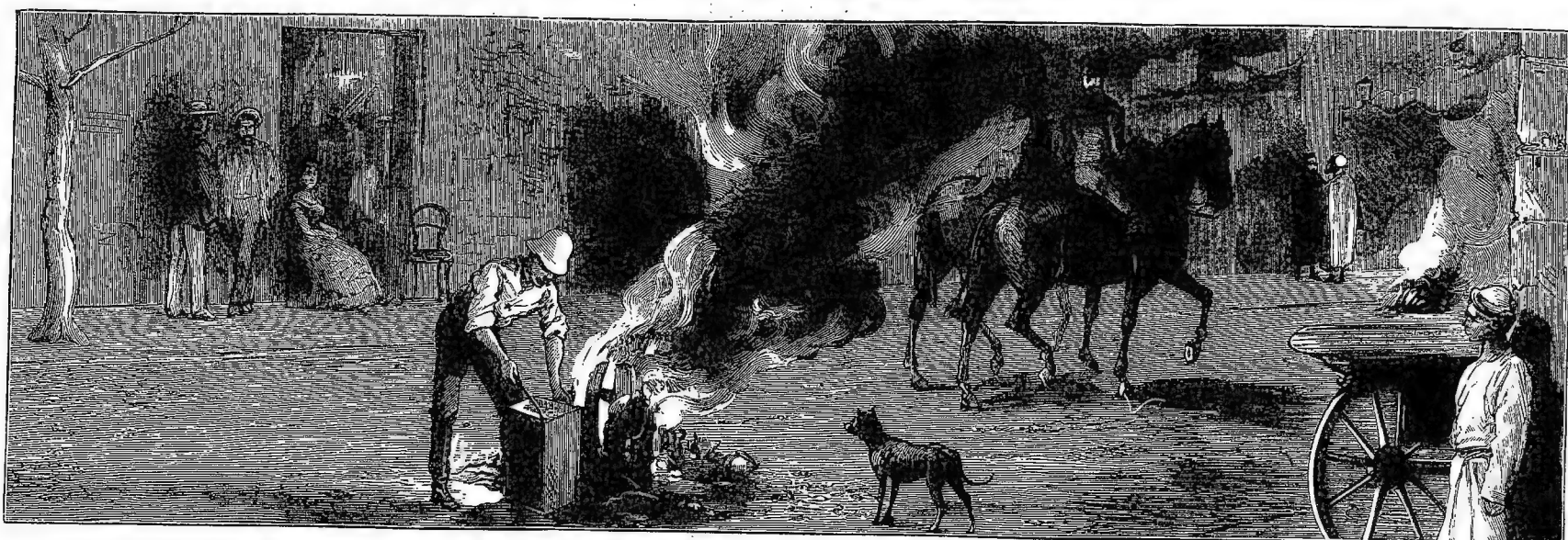




ERNEST GILES,  
The Australian Explorer, Born 1835.



DR. ROBERT MOFFAT  
The South African Missionary Traveller, Born December 21, 1795,  
Died August 9, 1883.



THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT—BURNING SULPHUR AND TAR AS DISINFECTANTS IN THE STREETS OF CAIRO AT NIGHT



A HEROINE OF TEL-EL-KEBIR—THE REGIMENTAL DOG "JUNO," WHO STORMED THE TRENCHES WITH THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS





DRAWN BY WILLIAM SMALL

She suddenly appeared, leaning upon the arm of our host.

# THIRLBY HALL

By W. E. NORRIS,

AUTHOR OF "MOLLE. DE MERSAC," "NO NEW THING," &amp;C.

## CHAPTER XI.

### AT NAPLES

LADY CONSTANCE was as good as her word. The slipshod waiter who brought us our coffee, the next morning, told us that the Signora Principessa (that being apparently the lowest rank that his imagination could assign to her) had started shortly after daybreak, and must now be well on her way to Genoa. "For so grand a lady, she was not too generous in her presents," he said. "We poor servants prefer gentlemen like your Excellencies, who travel without a courier and give us what you please with your own hands. Couriers are all thieves, and that Antonio is a Neapolitan, which is worse. He would not pay the bill—no, not the half of it; and the *padrone* appealed to the Signora Principessa herself when she came downstairs. But she got into her carriage, paying no more attention to him than if he had been a little dog barking at her, and away she went like the wind! It seems she is in a great hurry to reach Turin, where she is to have an audience of His Majesty—so that Antonio says."

In our case there was no need for so much haste. We did not want to tear through the country like Queen's messengers, and could not have done so if we had wished it; for our heavy old equipage was not built for speed, and our horses only broke into a lumbering gallop when passing through a village, and after having been urged thereto by a great deal of whipcord and bad language. Between-times they and their driver dropped into a state of coma; and so we jogged on, swaying, creaking, and jingling through the sunshine and the dust, and did not reach Genoa until the evening of the second day after leaving Alassio.

Before we arrived in the City of Palaces I had proposed to George a slight modification of our original plan. I said *vetturino* travelling became rather monotonous work after a day or two, and he signified that he agreed with me. I went on to observe that the sea afforded a speedier, healthier, and really in many ways pleasanter means of reaching one's destination than the high road; to which he replied that, for his part, he should be just as well pleased to put off Florence until the spring, and to take the steamer from Genoa to Civita Vecchia.

"Yes;—or Naples," I suggested. "Don't you think it would be better to see Naples first?"

He responded with a "No!" so abrupt and gruff that I was obliged to ask him what he meant.

"It's such bosh!" he said, quite angrily. "What's the good of it?"

"What's the good of seeing Naples? Well, I must say, George, I never expected to hear you ask such a question as that."

"That's not what I mean. I mean, what's the good of following that woman about? You know very well that you only want to go to Naples because she said she would be there."

"I don't deny it for a moment," I answered. "That woman, as you rather coarsely call her, interests me. I should like to see

more of her; and I'm afraid that, if we don't refresh her memory pretty soon, she will forget all about us."

"And a very good thing too!" cried George. "I should have thought that a man like you, dying of love, as you always say you are, wouldn't have cared so much about running after strange faces."

"I hope you don't mean to accuse me of falling in love with Lady Constance," I laughed.

"I didn't say so; though I'm not so sure that she mightn't turn your head, if she chose, for all that. She isn't very young; it is true, nor very good-looking, either, to my mind, but she has a way with her which a great many people would think fascinating. You are the best judge of your own feelings, of course," continued George pensively; "but it seems to me that, if I were in your condition, I shouldn't be interested in persons of that kind. In fact, I should rather avoid society."

"But you are not in my condition," I observed; "and what's more, I don't believe you ever will be. If, by any miracle, you ever should forget what is due to yourself so far as to fall in love with somebody whom you are not allowed either to see or to correspond with, you will understand that a little society is exactly what one needs to keep one up to the mark. One reason why I want to meet Lady Constance Milner again is that I think she would be the sort of person who might introduce one to the best class of natives, and get one invitations to balls, and so on."

"We came abroad to read, not to go to balls," said George, still very glum.

"Then we might as well have stayed at home," I retorted. "To the best of my belief, I was sent to the Continent to get some idea of what other nations and kindreds and languages were like; and one can't do that unless one makes acquaintances."

As I have said before, my companion had no power to prevent me from following my own devices; but what strengthened my hands and completely took the wind out of his sails was a most opportune letter from my uncle, which I found awaiting me at Genoa, and in which I was strongly urged to cast aside the mixture of exclusiveness and shyness that deprives most Englishmen of half the pleasure and profit of foreign travel.

"I hope," wrote he, "that you don't look upon Italy as a mere succession of beautiful pictures to be enjoyed during play-hours, and that you mean to study people as well as books and scenery. Italy, like other countries, is full of human beings; and at the present time there must be some rather curious human beings among them, by all accounts. I should like you to see a few of these, if possible, and at all events to lose no opportunity of talking to Italian men and women of all ranks. Tom tells me that he has written about you to some of his friends in Rome and also to our Minister at Naples, whom he knows a little; so you must not fail to call at the Legation, when you find yourself in King Ferdinand's dominions."

I read this extract aloud triumphantly. "You see, he particularly mentions Naples," I remarked; and George, in his customary

practical spirit, only replied that he supposed we might as well go out and make inquiries about steamers now.

My uncle's letter was in all respects an agreeable one. It was full of odds and ends of home news, such as I suppose he knew that I should enjoy reading, and one item in particular gave me great satisfaction. "Your terrier Scamp has shifted his quarters to the Rectory. After your departure he attached himself to Miss Dennison, whom he now absolutely declines to leave; and, as I understand from her that you intended at one time to make her a present of the dog, I presume that you will not object to this apparent transfer of his affections."

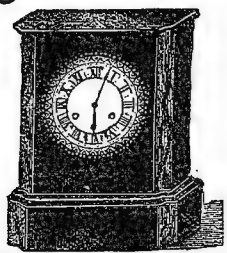
It seemed to me that a good deal was implied in the above sentences. The obstacles in the path of my happiness—which, to be sure, had never been of a very formidable kind—already, I thought, began to show symptoms of tottering. I went on my way through the glowing sunlight and deep shade of the Genoese streets with a light and hopeful heart. I suppose it is because I was so happy there that I have always kept a grateful memory of the stately old city, of the busy port, of the narrow byways, of the chattering silversmiths from whom we bought flagree bracelets and brooches (does anybody wear such things nowadays, I wonder?), and of the palaces and collections of pictures, every one of which George insisted upon visiting, with the conscientiousness of a true Briton. George was not yet educated up to the old masters, and honestly confessed that modern art had greater charms for him. He was, however, doing his best, by study of authorities, to rise to a higher critical level, and he was to be seen daily wending his way through one or other of the galleries with slow, creaking steps, with an expression of countenance at once painstaking and puzzled, and evidently trying very hard to realise in what the *correggiosità* of Correggio consisted.

When we had exhausted Genoa, we took ship and sailed southwards, arriving at Naples, after many stoppages at intermediate ports, in the beginning of December. My first care was to leave my card at the Legation; and the next day I received an invitation to a ball, at which, as I heard from the head waiter at our hotel, all the great world of Naples was to be present. To this festivity I betook myself alone; George, who had not chosen to call with me, and who consequently had received no invitation, composing himself for a quiet evening with his pipe and his books, and remarking sardonically, as I started, that he would not change places with me for five pounds.

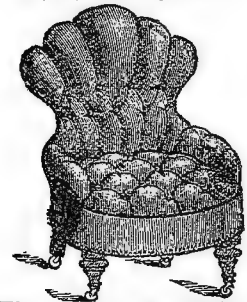
The Minister received me in a very friendly manner, asked after the General, begged that I would not hesitate to make use of him in any way during my stay in Naples, and then handed me over to a young Attaché, who conducted me into the ball-room and offered to introduce me to partners. He himself did not dance; for in those days fashionable young men were supposed to be in a state of chronic exhaustion, and to be scarcely equal even to the effort of articulate speech; but he was so kind as to say that, if I liked rushing about the room like a maniac, he should be delighted to

(Continued on page 207)



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CARPETS  
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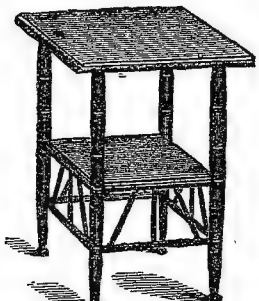
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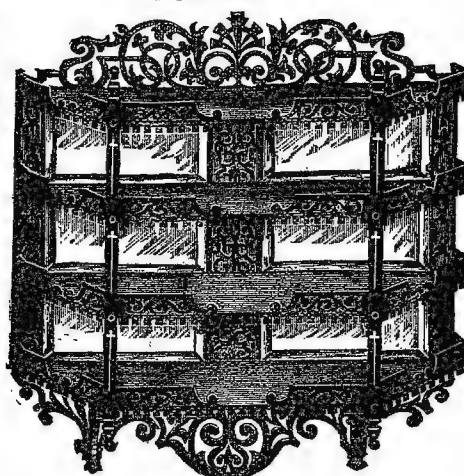


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With Bracket for Needlework, 15 in.  
high by 13 in. wide, in Walnut,  
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Black and Gold, 18s. 9d.  
Post free, 1s. extra.  
Mounting Needlework extra.

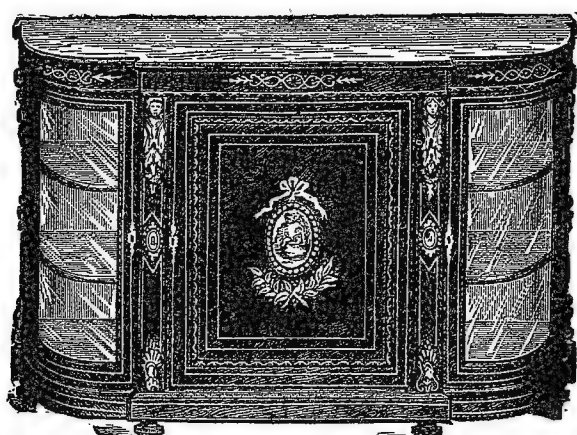


**Walnut, Birch, or  
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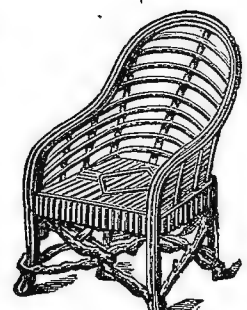
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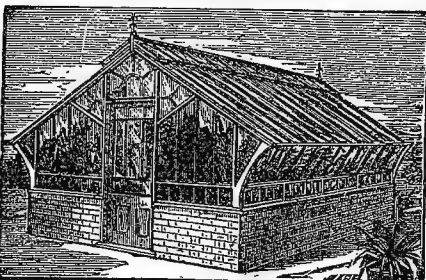
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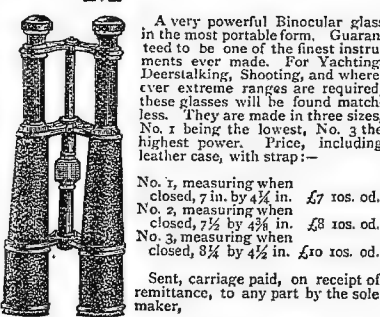
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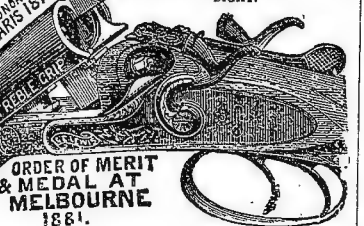
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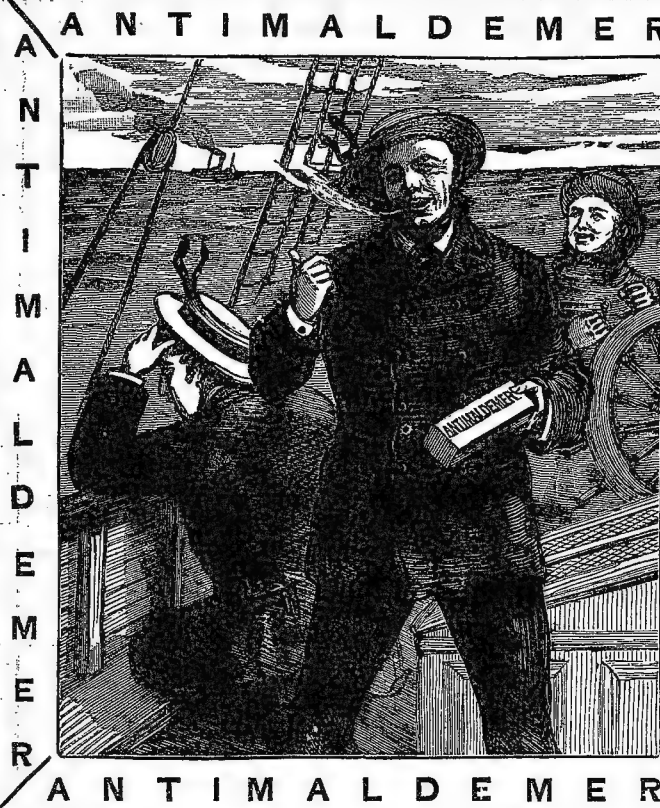
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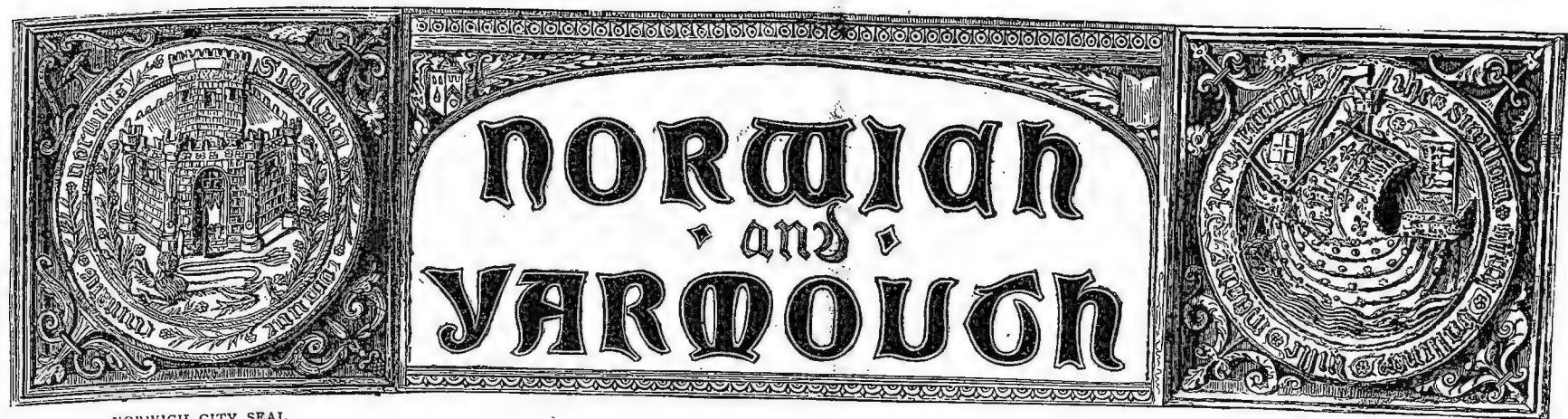
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NORWICH CITY SEAL

YARMOUTH BAILIFF'S SEAL

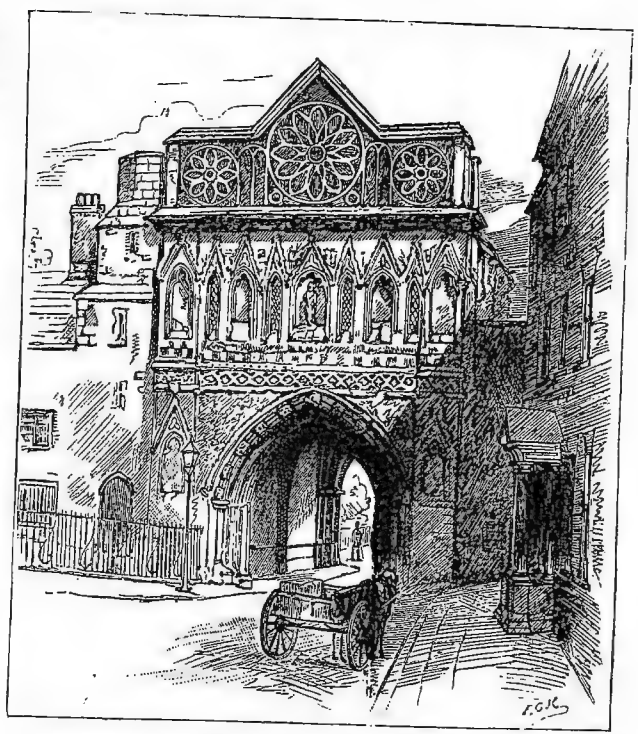


SOME NATIVE WORTHIES

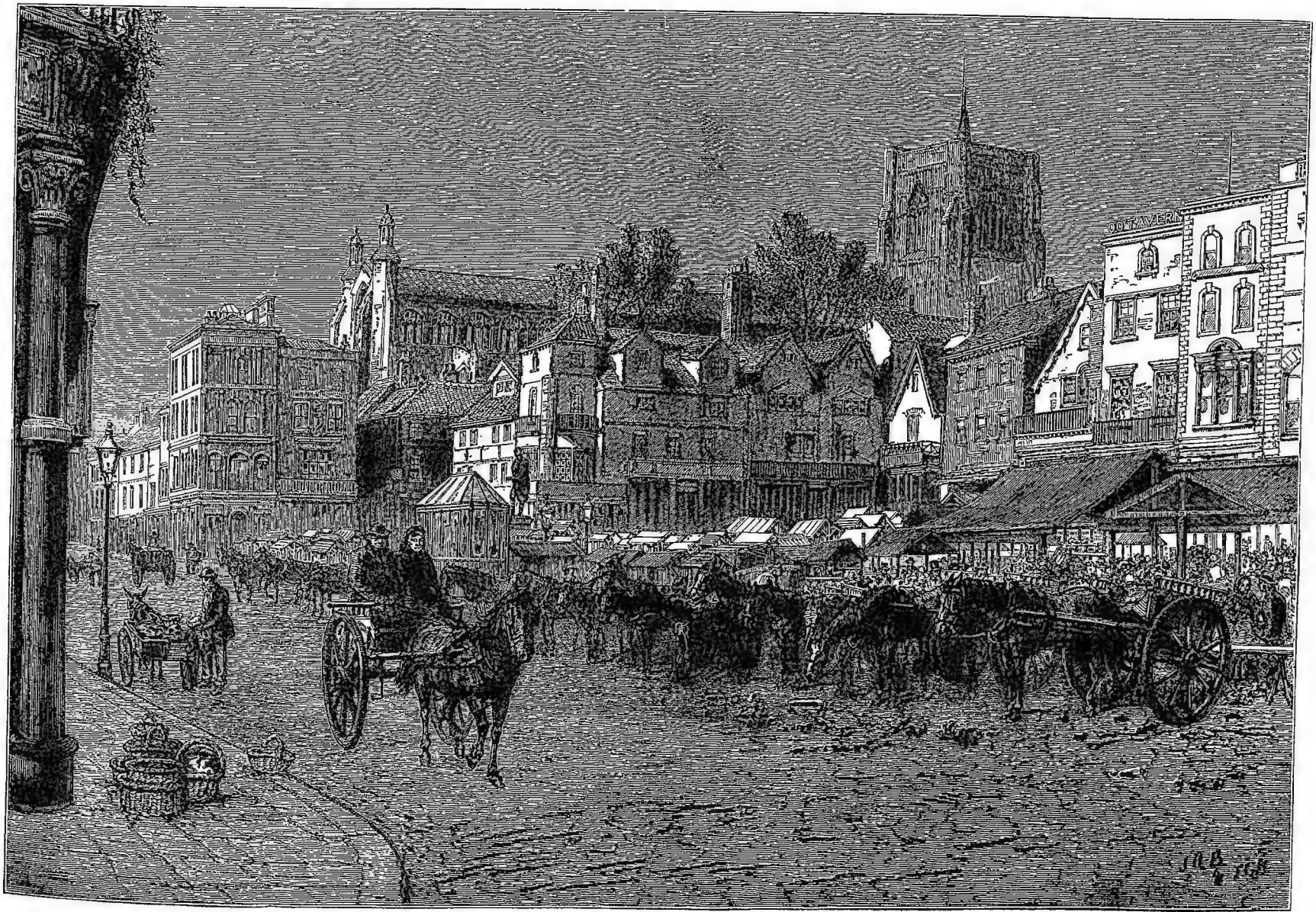
"Old" Crome  
Elizabeth Fry

Harriet Martineau  
William Crotch, Mus.D.

TWO centuries ago Norwich ranked as the first English manufacturing town and the third English city. "It was the chief seat of the chief manufacture of the realm," says Macaulay. "No place in the kingdom, except the capital and the Universities, had more attractions for the curious." It had "a Court in miniature. In the heart of the city stood an old palace of the Dukes of Norfolk, said to be the largest town house in the kingdom out of London." Since then the relative position of Norwich to other towns and cities has been greatly changed. The manufactures for which it was then famous have shifted themselves to other centres. Scores of towns and cities now possess more valuable literary and scientific treasures than were contained in the library, museum, and botanical gardens of Sir Thomas Browne, which Fellows of the Royal Society thought worthy of a pilgrimage to Norwich. "Outstripped by younger rivals," Norwich has nevertheless made great advances. Its population (87,841) is more than triple what it was in the seventeenth century. It has developed new industries, which have enabled it to hold an honourable place among the manufacturing towns of the Kingdom. It is still a city of great interest for the curious, from the number of its ancient buildings and their historical associations.



THE ETHELBERT GATE



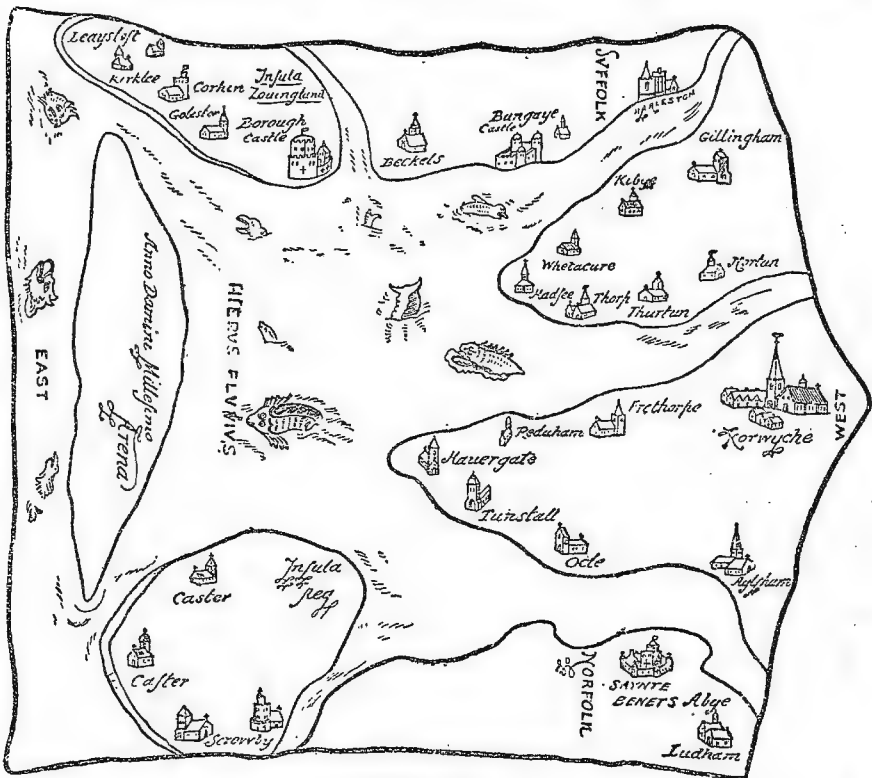
NORWICH ILLUSTRATED—PREPARING FOR THE MARKET: EARLY MORNING



But little altered by any such sweeping improvements as have completely changed the appearance of several old cities, Norwich has a charm arising from its combination of the mediæval with the modern. Streets with archaic names and houses of considerable antiquity delight the archaeologist and captivate the attention of the artist. Dilapidated memorials of departed, and staring red brick homes of new-born industries, fringe the banks of the winding Wensum on sites where friars and nuns lived in peaceful convents, and Dukes of Norfolk dwelt in princely state. Norwich is in the county of the city of Norwich—a county which is separated for all administrative and judicial purposes from the county of Norfolk by certain not easily distinguishable boundaries, save on the south side, where formed by the Yare. From its situation in the midst of fields, gardens, and woods, it has been described as a "A City in an Orchard;" from its *rus in urbe* characteristics it has been styled "The City of Gardens." With such surroundings its prospects are picturesque. From the west may be obtained the most comprehensive

#### VIEW OF NORWICH

BENEATH a range of heights, part clothed with heather and part crowned with wood, its slopes hung with dwellings and gardens, where not rugged with chalk and gravel-pits, lies the city, spread out over the Wensum Valley and across some rising undulating ground. The graceful tapering spire of the Cathedral, whose massive grey form stands prominently above houses, factories, and churches, overtops the Castle Keep, situate on a green knoll, capping a huge mound of houses and buildings, which bristles with church towers, and is dotted with bits of greenery. Norwich has a history such as few towns can rival. It grew early into importance through its geographical situation; it lost the pre-eminence it thus attained when the great stream of commerce was diverted from our Eastern to our Western shores. A curious ancient map, known as "The Hutch Map," from being found in the hutch, or parish chest, of Yarmouth, shows that as late as the eleventh century an estuary covered the Yare Valley to within a few miles of Norwich, which stood near the junction of two rivers that flowed into it.



The "Hutch" Map

Standing at the head of a fine natural harbour, Norwich was made a port by Angles, Danes, and Normans, and continued for centuries, after the rise of Yarmouth on the sandbank which caused the estuary to dwindle into a river, to be a convenient trading centre for a district where the woollen manufacture flourished. Norwich history dates from British times. Here was the site of Caer Gwent, a fortified settlement of the Iceni, afterwards the Roman

#### VENTA ICENORUM

THAT the Castle was built by Gurguntus and Gutheline, mythical Kings of Britain, or by Julius Caesar, who never saw Icenia, was a current belief in ages less critical than our own; and that the earthquake at the Crucifixion cracked its southern face was at the same time no less generally credited. When Queen Elizabeth visited Norwich, this supposed British origin of the Castle was expressed in these lines:—

King Gurgunt I am hight, King Belin's eldest son,  
Whose sire, Dunwallo, first the British crown did wear;  
Whom truthless Gutlacke forc'd to pass the surging seas,  
His falsehood to revenge and Denmark laid to spoil;  
And finding on return this place a gallant vent,  
This castle fair I built, a fort from foreign soil.

Thus the once "gallant vent" (singular corruption of Venta and Gwent) is the most ancient historic site in Norwich. Discerning the importance of this eminence, commanding a view of the river valley, the Angles, on getting a footing here, raised upon it a stronghold, and near it their Kings built a palace. About them grew up a populous burgh, the

#### CAPITAL OF EAST ANGLIA

Two streets still bear regal names, derived from their contiguity to the long-ago demolished palace; and some ecclesiastical buildings preserve the memory of East Anglian princes. In Conisford (A.S. Cyning's Ford), or King Street, stands the church of St. Etheldred; close to Queen Street is the Ethelbert Gate. St. Etheldred, or Ætheldritha, daughter of Anna, King of the East Angles, was dowered, on her first marriage, with the castle and its lands, which she bestowed on her foundation, Ely Minster, encumbered, however, with the service of castle guard. Ethelbert, or Æthelberht, was that unfortunate East Anglian King who went a-wooing at the Court of Offa, King of Mercia, where he was treacherously murdered at the instance of his prospective mother-in-law, Offa's Queen. Shakespeare seems to have found some suggestions in the reported dialogue between Offa and his Queen for that scene between Macbeth and his Lady, where the murder of Duncan is proposed. St. Edmund, the last King of the East Angles, who was defeated and slain by the Danes, is commemorated by a church dedicated to him, which was celebrated for possessing a fragment of the martyr's underlinen that wrought miracles, till such ecclesiastical properties were committed to the flames at the Reformation. "Norwich" is Norse, say philologists; and the physical characteristics and names of many of its inhabitants

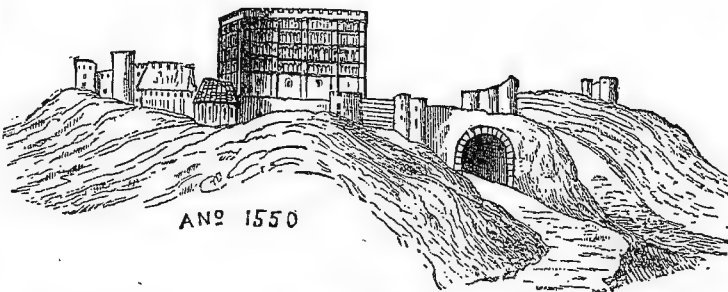
prove the former predominance of the Scandinavian element. Under Æthelstan, and his immediate successors, Norwich flourished and grew wealthy, only to be plundered and destroyed by the Danes, in the days of Æthelred the Unready.

With its twenty-five churches, 1,320 burgesses, and considerable labouring population, Norwich was, in the Confessor's time, the foremost burgh in the country. Stigand, Bishop of Thetford, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, had a lordship here. So had Harold, Earl of the Province and last King of the English, who may here have first met Edith Swanneshals, who was a Norfolk woman. Ralph de Guader, son of a Norfolk father and Breton mother, was here as the representative of the Norman party. He was that "traitor Earl," as Mr. E. A. Freeman calls him, who fought against Harold at Senlac, and later on plotted against the Conqueror in

#### THE CASTLE

AUTHORITIES differ as to the date of the building of this fortress. Some fix it as early as Cnut's time, others as late as the Conqueror's. It was probably begun, if not finished, in the Confessor's days, when Norman artificers were introduced into England. Surrounded by a moat that was spanned by a bridge, defended by a massive gateway, the hill was further fortified round its summit by a cincture of embattled walls with towers. Inside them was the battlemented keep, its faces ornamented with arcades, and pierced with eyelets for the archers. Outside the moat were the Castle croft, the Castle land, and the Castle meadow, semi-circular areas, bounded by earthworks. Nothing remains of the Castle and its defences but the keep, the bridge, and the moat. On the Castle land and Castle meadow, anciently called the Castle Fee, is held a cattle market, one of the largest in the kingdom. The moat has been converted into a railed-in garden. Fifty years ago artists without æsthetic tastes obscured the "beauty of decay" of the keep by encasing it within a "counterfeit presentment" of freestone. To admire the Castle as a well-preserved example of Norman architecture is, therefore, to be singularly deluded. If its exterior is deceptive, its interior is disappointing. It is hollow—a

hollow sham. Some admirable examples of Norman architecture may, however, be seen if one explore the narrow passages and staircases in the ancient enclosed walls. It was in the State apartments of this Castle that Ralph de Guader, say the chroniclers, at a "bride ale, source of man's bale," held after he had defied the King's commands by marrying the sister of the Earl of Hereford, hatched the conspiracy known as the Revolt of the Nobles. Deprived of the assistance of Hereford, who was defeated near Cambridge by Earl Warrenne and Bishop Odo, Earl Ralph was fain to flee for refuge to this castle, which, however, he secretly quitted, leaving its defence to his Countess, while he hastened to Denmark for assistance. Before the arrival of the Danish fleet hunger compelled the garrison to capitulate. Titles and estates that De Guader had both won and lost by treason now fell to the lot of Roger Bigod, who, on the death of William, declared for Duke Robert, and strengthened the Castle to stand a siege, and provisioned it at the expense of the country around, which "with his foreigners he over-ruled and plundered." Policy doubtless dictated to Rufus the expediency of not attempting to bring to book his powerful lord of 187 Norfolk manors, whom he continued Constable of the Castle. His son, Hugh Bigod, was the cause of the infliction of such injuries upon Norwich that, says Camden, "it had to be built anew." Dispossessed of the Castle by King Stephen, Earl Hugh espoused the cause of the Empress Matilda, and induced the citizens to do the same. But, unable to follow the political gyrations of the Earl, who changed sides in the Civil War with a frequency and audacity that would have shamed the Vicar of Bray, and with a disregard of oaths that justified the *jeu de mot*, of a contemporary that his name sounded his perjury, the citizens were at one time plundered by the supporters of the Empress, and at another time heavily fined by the King. It was this unprincipled Earl who urged



Norwich Castle

Henry Plantagenet's son to rebel, and procured an armed force from Flanders to back him up in his unfilial quarrel. That pack of foreign mercenaries were unable to secure Norwich for the Prince, as the loyal men of the bailiwick, "good men of arms, good archers, good arbalisters, and forcible in defence," took possession of it for the King. An old ballad says that Earl Hugh, when hard pressed, declared that were he "in his Castle of Bungay, upon the River of Waveney," he would "ne care for the King of Cockney." Reduced to submission, this turbulent old Baron went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, to get "whitewashed" for his sins and perjuries. Earl Hugh's son Roger, the next Castellan, is the Lord Bigot of Shakespeare's *King John*, who addresses his Norfolk neighbour, Hubert de Burgh, as

Out, dunghill! darest thou brave a nobleman?

It was Hubert of Burgh (a village a few miles from Norwich) who, when Roger Bigod was with the Barons at the Dauphin's camp at St. Edmundsbury, was appointed Constable of this castle, whose defence he left to his brother Thomas, while he himself took command of the fleet, and sailed to meet the French Admiral off Dover. Thomas de Burgh surrendered the castle to the Dauphin. While the French occupied the Castle the city suffered much at their hands. Evacuated by the French under the Treaty of Lambeth, its possession was resumed by Earl Roger, till he was compelled to relinquish it to the custody of the Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk. During the Barons' War, arising out of the non-

observance of the Great Charter, Simon de Montfort committed the care of the castle to Roger Bigod, who, when the King threatened to send reapers to reap his fields, retorted that he would send him back the heads of his reapers. Delivered up to the Sheriff after the Battle of Evesham, it was afterwards attacked by adherents of the Barons, under Sir John d'Eyeville, who, being unsuccessful in their assault, plundered the city, and carried off the wealthiest inhabitants, in the expectation of obtaining a ransom. By this time the citizens had had enough of this fighting for the castle, and to keep Barons and Knights at arm's length for the future, they built

#### WALLS, TOWERS, AND GATES

ABOUT the city, except where the river served as a natural defence. Lofty, substantial rubble-and-flint built embattled walls girt the city for a distance of between two and three miles. Each of the twelve entrances was spanned by a massive fortified portcullised gateway, and numerous round towers, pierced with holes for archers, strengthened the walls at assailable points. All the gates have been demolished more than a century; long stretches of the walls and a few towers remain; among them the Boom Tower, from which the boom was stretched across the river to block the navigation against hostile vessels; and the Dungeon Tower, on lands of the Prior of Norwich, at a bend of the river where it is extremely shallow. From the date of the erection of these civic defences the castle sunk into insignificance. Used for a time as a State prison for captives of war, it degenerated into a common gaol, and fell into such decay that in the eighteenth century batches of ironed prisoners escaped from it with astonishing frequency.

#### THE CATHEDRAL

STANDS in lowly ground, just below the site of the palace of the Kings and Earls of East Anglia. It was founded by Bishop Herbert de Losinga, a Lotharingian, who was Prior of Fécamp in Normandy, and chaplain to the Red King. Impatient to rise in the Church, Herbert de Losinga purchased of the King the See of Thetford for himself, and the Abbey of Ramsey for his father. To his penitence for this simony, the Cathedral, it is said, owes its origin. To build churches in the principal towns of his diocese was part of the penance imposed on him by the Pope. Originally established at Dunwich, in Suffolk, and translated first to Elmham and afterwards to Thetford in Norfolk, the See was thus removed by Bishop Herbert to Norwich. More than 200 ft. long, Bishop Herbert's church consisted of choir, nave, transepts, and central tower, with triforium over the aisle around the semi-circular-ended choir, and with three apsidal chapels at the east end. It had the Basilica arrangement. Stone seats for bishop and presbyter at the end of the choir have recently been uncovered by the removal of late work which filled up the Norman arches. Bishop Herbert's tomb long ago disappeared: but this Norman church, remarkable for its massive piers, bold arches, circular chapels, and noble tower, enriched with tiers of arcades and mouldings, will endure for ages as a monument of his munificence. The founder had evidently the arts requisite to procure the necessary supplies for his numerous building operations. Writing to one whose guest he had been, he says: "I have been considering what I should do with your palfrey; whether I should follow the wish of your heart, or the words of your mouth. For in your heart you wish me to keep the palfrey; in words you request me to send it back. As I have discerned that the direction of your words was but a pretence I have determined to obey the desire of your heart. I have kept your palfrey, and the Most Just Judge will render it to you in flourishing pastures at the Last Jubilee, when restitution of their goods shall be made to all." Nearly 200 feet were added to the nave by Herbert's successor, Bishop Eborard, who continued the work upon the same lines; and thus, from the west to the east end, the lower part of the building has that massiveness characteristic of the Norman style. In the place of the easternmost apsidal chapel, Bishop Suffield, about 1247, built an Early English Lady Chapel, which was razed to the ground at the Reformation, perhaps because the shrine of its founder had been such a favourite resort of pilgrims, and the scene of alleged miracles. We are accustomed to believe that the people of the Middle Ages held spiritual persons in deep awe, and ecclesiastical buildings as preternaturally sacred. But the citizens of Norwich of the thirteenth century had neither respect for the "cloth" nor reverence for the buildings, when they hindered the development of the principle of municipal government. For two or three centuries a feud existed between the citizens and the monks of

#### THE BENEDICTINE PRIORY,

LIKEWISE a foundation of Bishop Herbert, who had assigned to the Prior lands in Norwich, comprising several parishes which Stigand had given to the See. Both Prior and city bailiffs claimed jurisdiction over the tenants of these lands. Whatever might be the seigniorial rights of the Prior, the citizens felt that they were entitled to tallages from traders who belonged to their guilds and profited by their regulations. A quarrel between the Prior's men and the citizens ended in bloodshed. Two of the Prior's retainers being arrested for murder, an interdict was issued against the city. Fearing a material Roland for his spiritual Oliver, the Prior obtained reinforcements—three barges of armed men from Yarmouth now entered the city, beating drums and sounding trumpets, as in time of war. Hostile demonstrations from the walls of the Priory were succeeded by nocturnal sallies. Houses were plundered; citizens were wounded and killed. Complaint was made to King Henry III. by the bailiffs, who likewise convened a general muster of citizens in the Market Place, when it was resolved to bring to justice those who had converted the Priory into an "illegal castle." An organised attack was made on the main entrances to the Priory and Cathedral precincts. Fire applied to the gates and a clocher or belfry soon made an entrance for the irate citizens, who scattered the Prior's retainers and mercenaries. Fleeing to the Priory and Cathedral, the Prior's party were pursued thither. Monks were thrashed, armed men captured, and the Priory burned. Fire spread from the Priory to some parts of the Cathedral, whose sacramental vessels and embroidered vestments were "appropriated to secular uses." Trial by the city bailiffs and immediate execution was the fate of many of the Prior's retainers. This affair created much noise in Christendom. King Henry deprived the citizens of their civil liberties; the Pope cut them off from spiritual ministrations. A special Commission condemned numbers to be hanged and burned for murder and sacrilege; a Papal Bull mulcted the city in a heavy fine. That the citizens might have in remembrance the lesson thus taught them, they had to build

#### THE ÆTHELBERT GATE

ON or near the site of the Chapel of St. Ethelbert, which had been destroyed in their attack on the Priory. This gateway, a handsome structure, has a groined roof with sculptured bosses. Its front was adorned with carvings which have been defaced by Time. On the occasion of the reconsecration of the Cathedral and the enthronisation of Bishop Middleton, King Edward Longshanks, Queen Eleanor, and a host of nobles attended, a further hint to the citizens to be careful in future. It was about eighty years after this that Bishop Percy built the clerestory of the choir and the elegant tapering ribbed and crocketed spire. Of the height of 320 feet, the spire is visible for many miles around. To a storm which blew



down the old steeple we are indirectly indebted for this beautiful finish to the Founder's Tower. Much was done in beautifying the interior of the church in the fifteenth century. The Decorated Cloisters being then completed, their roof was adorned with sculptured bosses representing scenes from "Revelations," and legends of saints. This character of decoration also covers the roof of nave, transepts, choir, and chapels of the Cathedral—a space of nearly 20,000 square feet. The keystones, or bosses, at the intersection of the stone ribs and arches of the vaulting of the nave contain elaborately carved groups of figures, about one-fourth the size of life, made conspicuous by a liberal use of colour and gilding, representing scenes from Biblical story and the Life of Christ. Bishop Lyhart took care that posterity should know he was the author of this work by introducing his rebus (a hart lying down) among the subjects. Bishop Goldwell, however, outvalued him in ensuring that his work should be known to future generations by bespangling with gold wells the bosses of the stone roof of the choir, which he rebuilt, together with the external flying buttresses to support the additional thrust. His canopied tomb is on the south side of the choir. Among the notable persons who rest here from their labours is Sir Thomas Erpingham, who built

### THE ERPINGHAM GATE,

BEFORE the west front of the Cathedral. He is the Sir Thomas Erpingham whom Shakespeare's Henry V. addresses as "Good old Knight." And right worthy was he of the title, for it was he who, "Grown grey with age and honour," gave the signal to the English at Agincourt by throwing up his truncheon, and exclaiming, "Now strike."

A good soft pillow for that good white head  
Were better than a churlish turf of France,

says Shakespeare's Henry to the old knight, whose fidelity and courtliness are happily expressed by the poet in the reply:

Not so, my liege; this lodging likes me better,  
Since I may say, "Now lie I like a king."

Not so loyal had he been to Mother Church, or Norwich would not have possessed this gate. It was for his sympathy with Wycliffe

and the Lollards that the Church commanded him to perform a penitential act—build a new entrance to the Priory. Very little remains of the Priory; but the Erpingham Gate stands uninjured, save by the hand of Time, and thousands now pass beneath it who honour Wycliffe as "the morning star of the Reformation." The gateway is adorned with thirty-eight figures, twenty-six of which are inserted between the mouldings of the deeply recessed arch. At the foot of each string is the word "Yenk" (think). The other twelve figures are contained in the upper panel of the two triple-faced buttresses; in the lower panel are carved escutcheons and rich mouldings. The kneeling figure of the worthy knight above the arch is in better preservation than the effigies of the monks on either hand. Just inside the gate stands

### THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

ORIGINALLY a charnel house, founded about 1315 by Bishop Salmon. The minds of young Norwicensians are instructed in the chapel where priests once sang mass for repose of souls; their muscles are exercised in the spacious crypt where bones "fit for removal" used to be deposited "to be reserved till the Day of Resurrection." Endowed by King Edward VI., the school has had fame shed upon it by scholars who became illustrious. Edward Coke, who rose to the Chief Justiceship, was for seven years a boy at this school, which he left, in 1567, for Trinity College. Nicholas Faunt, Robert Naunton, and Robert Greene were there about the same time. Faunt became secretary to Sir Francis Walsingham; Naunton wrote "Fragments Regalia;" and Greene, a Norwich boy, an "audacious and profligate genius, presumed to regard Shakespeare as a rival dramatist." John Cosin, another Norwich boy, afterwards Bishop of Durham, on leaving this school went to Caius College, which was founded by John Kaye, or Caius, a native of the city, where he for some time practised as a physician. Erasmus Earle, a distinguished lawyer who held office under Cromwell; Dr. Edward Browne, son of the author of "Religio Medici;" Dr. Samuel Clarke, a divine whose publications evoked much controversy; Henry Wilde, the Orientalist, known as the "Learned Tailor;" Benjamin Stillingfleet, grandson of the Bishop, a naturalist and poet; Henry Headley, poet; Dr. Maltby, Lord Thurlow, and others, received their early training here. On the Green, opposite the school house, stands the statue of one who, when a boy, was a scholar here—Horatio Nelson, Norfolk's and England's hero. Not many years have elapsed since two other distinguished "old boys" passed away in James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, and George Borrow, the author. Bishop Salmon was also the rebuilder of

### THE BISHOP'S PALACE,

FOUNDED by Bishop Herbert, on the north side of the Cathedral. Enlarged by subsequent prelates, it is not remarkable for any architectural features of interest, except its vaulted kitchen and buttery. A fifteenth-century gateway, built by Bishop Lyhart, stands at the main entrance to the grounds, amid which are the ivy-clad ruins of Bishop Salmon's hall and chapel. Two Bishops of Norwich, Henry de Spencer and Joseph Hall, spent very little time at the palace or in overseeing the diocese. Henry de Spencer, "the fighting Bishop," delighted more in brandishing the sword than in bearing the pastoral staff. If not employed against the King's enemies abroad, he sometimes found an opportunity to display his martial prowess at home. John the Litester, or Dyer, of Norwich, was the Norfolk leader of the Peasants' Revolt, which had come to a head through the action of Wat the Tyler. A large number of armed peasantry under his leadership threatened Norwich. Bishop Spencer led a number of knights against the rebels, and routed them from behind their entrenchments of carts and waggons. Capturing the ringleaders, he doffed his coat of mail for the cassock, shivered the prisoners, and then hanged them. Joseph Hall, "the Christian Seneca" and satirist,

happening to live when episcopacy was unpopular, was ejected from his palace and see. A Presbyterian Mayor summoned him to answer the charge of having broken the Covenant. City officers searched his palace for superstitious pictures. They, at the same time, despoiled the cathedral of everything that smacked of Popery. Numerous brasses to the memory of Norfolk and Norwich worthies were then torn from the walls and tombs. Driven from his palace and see, the Bishop retired to a substantial Jacobean mansion, still known as

### BISHOP HALL'S PALACE

IN the hamlet of Heigham, about a mile outside what was then called "Hell Gate." Here he spent the remainder of his days; his body rests in the hamlet churchyard. The episcopal palace was used as a public hall and meeting house till episcopacy was restored with monarchy. Bishop Hall's Palace has also been converted to



Carved Inscription over a Gateway, King Street

"public" uses. For a time inhabited by some city merchant, who has left his "mark" over the doorway, the fine old flint and stone built mansion, with bold projecting bays, has been degraded into a public-house, yeleft "The Dolphin." Its principal apartment, with panelled walls and decorated ceiling, is the public parlour. Since Bishop Hall's time, the cathedral precincts have enjoyed an uninterrupted tranquillity, which has been shared with ecclesiastical dignitaries by many laity who love the peaceful seclusion of the Close. A picturesque gate spanned the entrance to a short canal from the river to the granaries of the Priory. Until about fifty years ago, the Close was exempt from all municipal government and charges; it still has its own coroner, appointed by

which stands nearly opposite Austin Friars, have been patched up, divided into tenements, and let to the poor. Austin Friars at the Dissolution was granted to Sir Thomas Heneage; subsequently the land passed into the possession of the Howard family. Mr. Edward Browne tells us of "My Lord's gardens" in Conisford, laid out by Mr. Henry Howard, afterwards Duke of Norfolk, in walks, bowling alley, wilderness, and gardens. The best preserved of the old mansions in Conisford is the residence of Chief Justice Coke, now a public, bearing the sign of

### "THE OLD MUSICK HOUSE,"

So called from its having been a place of assembly for the "city waits," the minstrels in the pay of the old Corporation. An almost intact open-timbered thirteenth century roof covers what was the grand hall (now divided laterally into two rooms), where doubtless

many a gallant company have feasted. Isaac the Jew lived here when the house was new, and no doubt found the Norman vaults below convenient for the storing of his money. Opposite the Music House is a relic which reminds readers of the Paston Letters (first edited by John Fenn, a Norwich man) of the association of that family with the city—a gateway with

### "PRINCES IN"

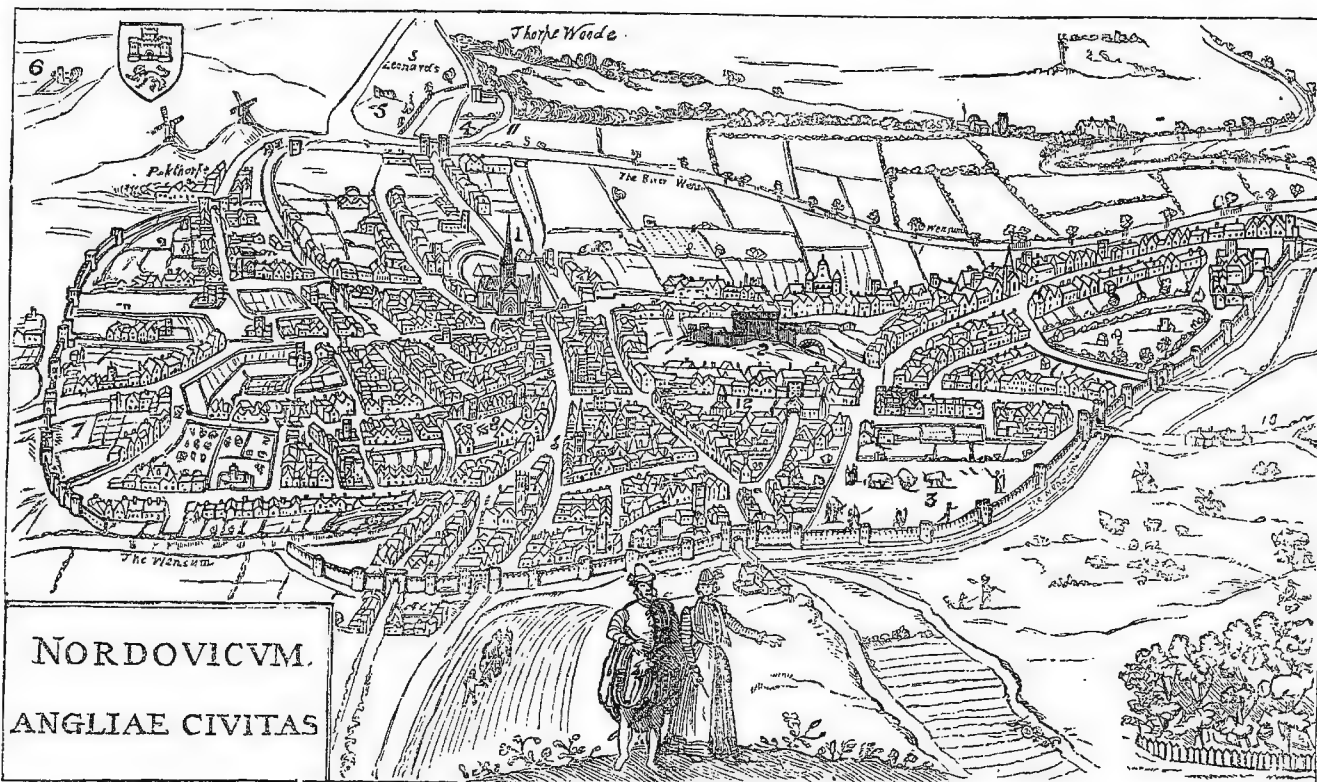
CARVED on the frieze. Here the Pastons had a city house; they had another close by White Friars, near the town house of Sir John Fastolf. John Bockyng writes to Maister John Paston "Your cofre is at the Prinse Inne."

But to return to religious houses. Robert Erpingham, son of Sir Thomas, devoted a considerable portion of his patrimony in building his convent church, still in existence, and known as

### ST. ANDREW'S HALL

At first located in Colegate, the Dominicans shifted their quarters in the fourteenth century to the house of the Sack Friars, nearer the centre of the city. Those times were not favourable to their project of building a church which should vie in splendour with those of the other Orders. Langland was satirising the Friars in his "Vision of Piers Plowman;" Chaucer was laughing at them in his Canterbury Tales. Lollardy was spreading among the people. Norwich was smitten with a terrible plague—the Black Death. Nearly every historian has repeated the absurd statement that 56,000 persons perished here. A glance at an old map of Norwich shows that the house-covered area could not have contained much more than half that population. Not till long after the Black Friars had gained a lawsuit between them and the citizens were they able to build their church. When it was in course of erection the Lollards were

being silenced in the fires of Lollards' Pit. The church had originally an hexagonal steeple, adorned with the arms of Sir Simon de Felbrigg. Queen Elizabeth Woodville, her daughter, and suite were lodged at the convent, and entertained with pageants by the



1. Cathedral Church.—2. The Castell.—3. Chappell in the Field.—4. The Place where Men are Customable Burnt (Lollards' Pit).—5. St. Michael's Church (Afterwards St. Michael's Mount and Kett's Castle).—6. St. William in the Wood.—7. Justling Acre.—8. Duke of Norfolk's Palace.—9. St. Andrew's Hall.—10. Road to London.—11. Road to Yarmouth.—12. Market Cross.

### AN OLD PLAN OF NORWICH

the Dean and Chapter, the inheritors of the abridged franchises and liberties of the Prior of Norwich.

### RELIGIOUS HOUSES

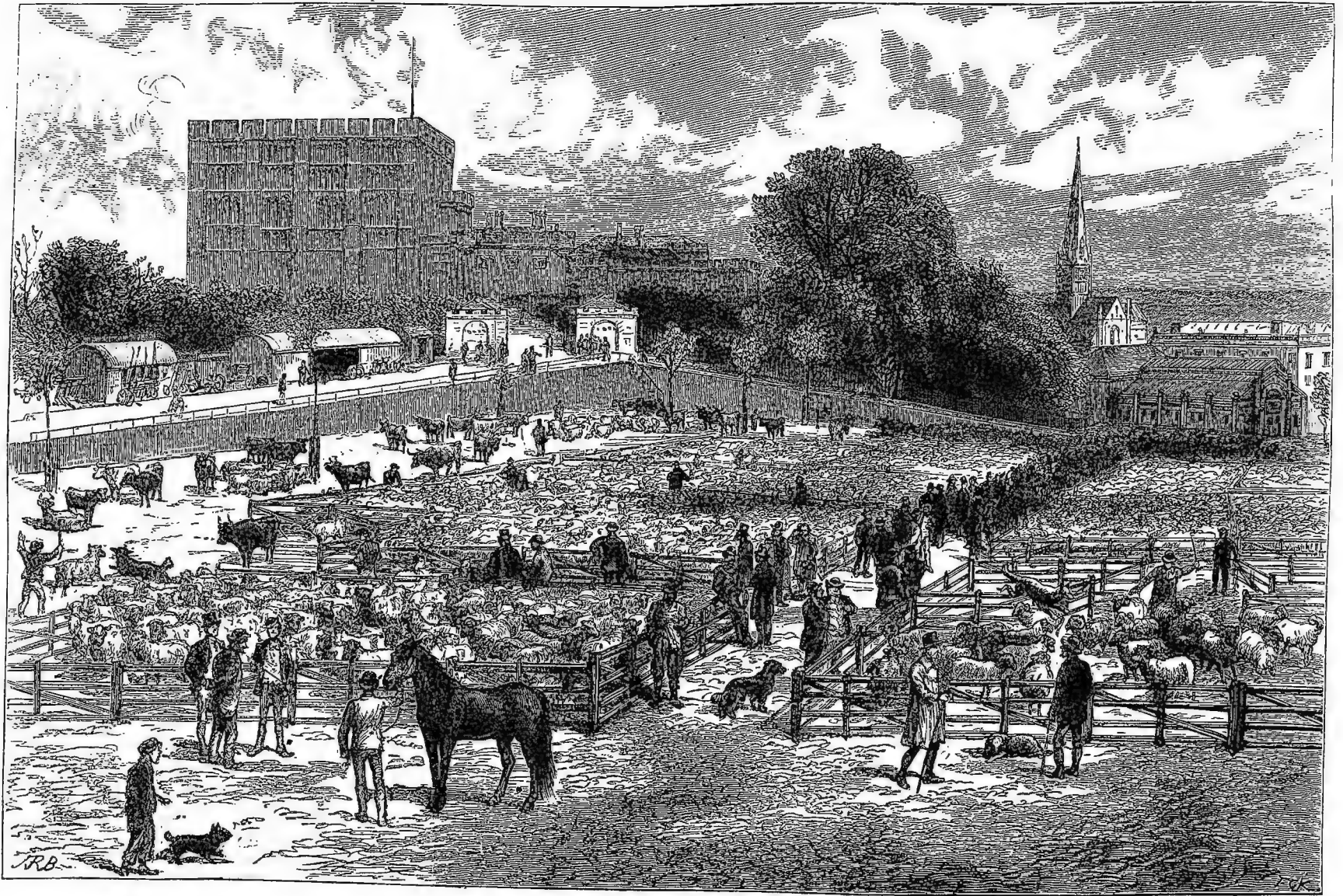
APPELLATIVES rather than remains determine the sites of conventual buildings which, with few exceptions, were demolished soon after the Reformation. Besides the Benedictine Priory, with its cells of St. Leonard on the Hill and St. William in the Wood, there was a Benedictine nunnery. It was founded at Carhoe, or Carrow, beyond Conisford, in the reign of Stephen. Noble ladies of county families became its prioresses. A handsome sixteenth-century ivy-clad mansion of semi-ecclesiastical character, known as Carrow Abbey (the residence of Mr. Tillett, M.P.), and the walls of the cloisters enclosing a garden were all that was visible of Carrow Nunnery, till Mr. Colman, M.P., owner of Carrow, on the suggestion of the British Archaeological Association, stripped an adjacent meadow of its grass-covered hillocks, and exposed much of the church, chapels, and apartments of a conventual church of the Later Norman period. Pied Friars, Sack Friars, Fratres de Domina, et hoc genus omne, who had houses in Norwich soon relinquished them, after the irruption into it of Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and Augustinians. Upon these fraternities, citizens, knights, barons, and ladies showered favours and gifts in profusion, till they were able to possess themselves of lands and build spacious convents and grand churches. Perhaps it was because the Carmelites intruded into the domain of the Benedictines—into the midst of the debateable territory—that the city authorities helped them much, and were regarded by the White Friars as the founders of their convent. A yarn factory was opened on the site of the convent about fifty years ago, with the Bishop Blaize pageantry. Whenever the bailiffs or their successors, the mayor and aldermen, were in such an unforgiving frame of mind that they could not abide the presence of the Benedictine monks in their sixty-four stalls in the Cathedral, they attended the church of the Grey Friars. A broad roadway from the railway-station to the Cattle Market now traverses its site. Pilgrims thronged to the Scala Coeli Chapel in the magnificent church of the Austin Friars in Conisford—a church enriched by Sir Thomas Erpingham with a glazed window containing the arms of 109 barons, knights, and bannerets, who fell at Cressy and Poitiers. Conisford was still the fashionable quarter. Sir Robert de Salle, slain by the followers of John Litester, the Abbot of Wymondham, Sir William de Rochyngne, Sir William Boleyn (father of Queen Anne Boleyn), Sir Robert Erpingham, Sir William Stapylton, the Gournays, the Berneys, the Heydons, and other county personages of note in their day and generation, had here their city houses. Many of these, like Heydon's city house,



The Old Musick House

Friars and citizens, who thus paid homage to the "sun of York" just rising towards its "glorious summer." "The sun of York" had set when Edward de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, was lodged here under the eye of Henry VII., who sojourned for a short time in the city when on his pilgrimage to Walsingham to implore the aid of the





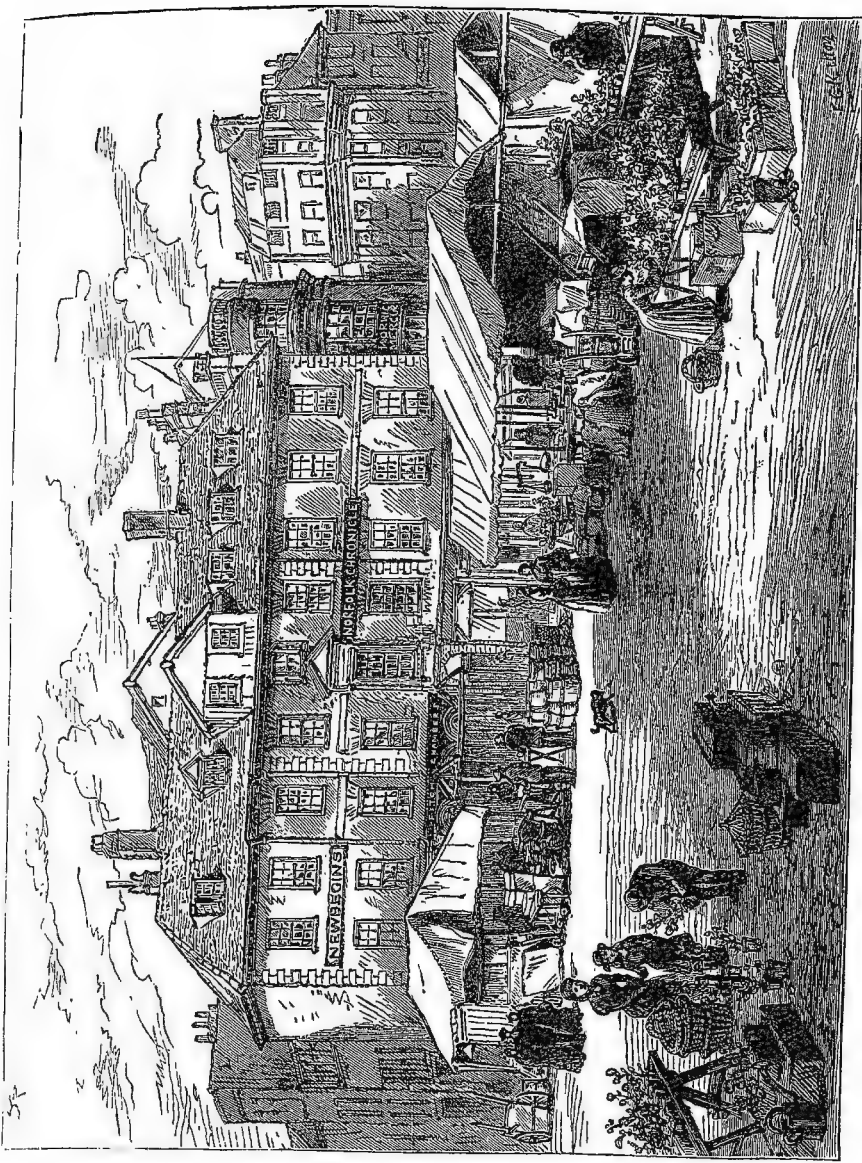
THE CASTLE AND CATTLE MARKET



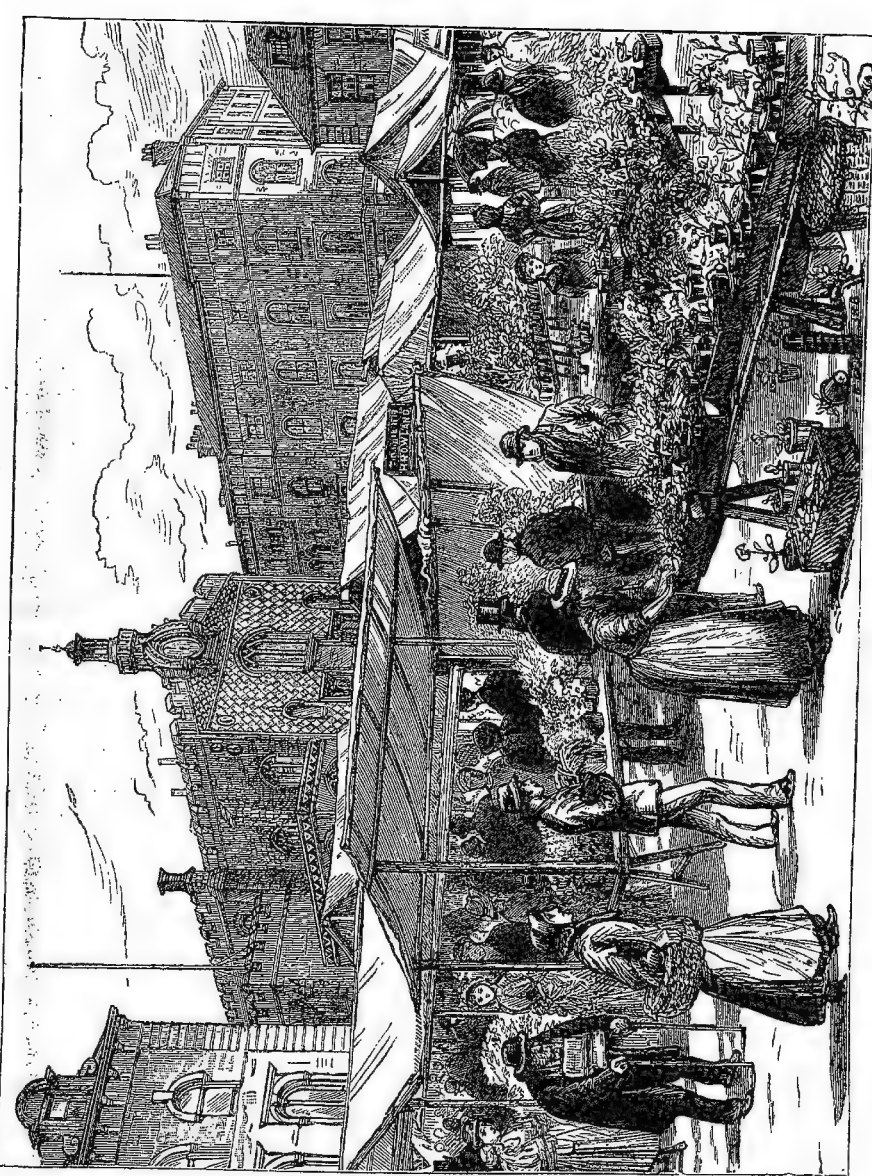
LONDON STREET AND GUILDHALL

NORWICH ILLUSTRATED

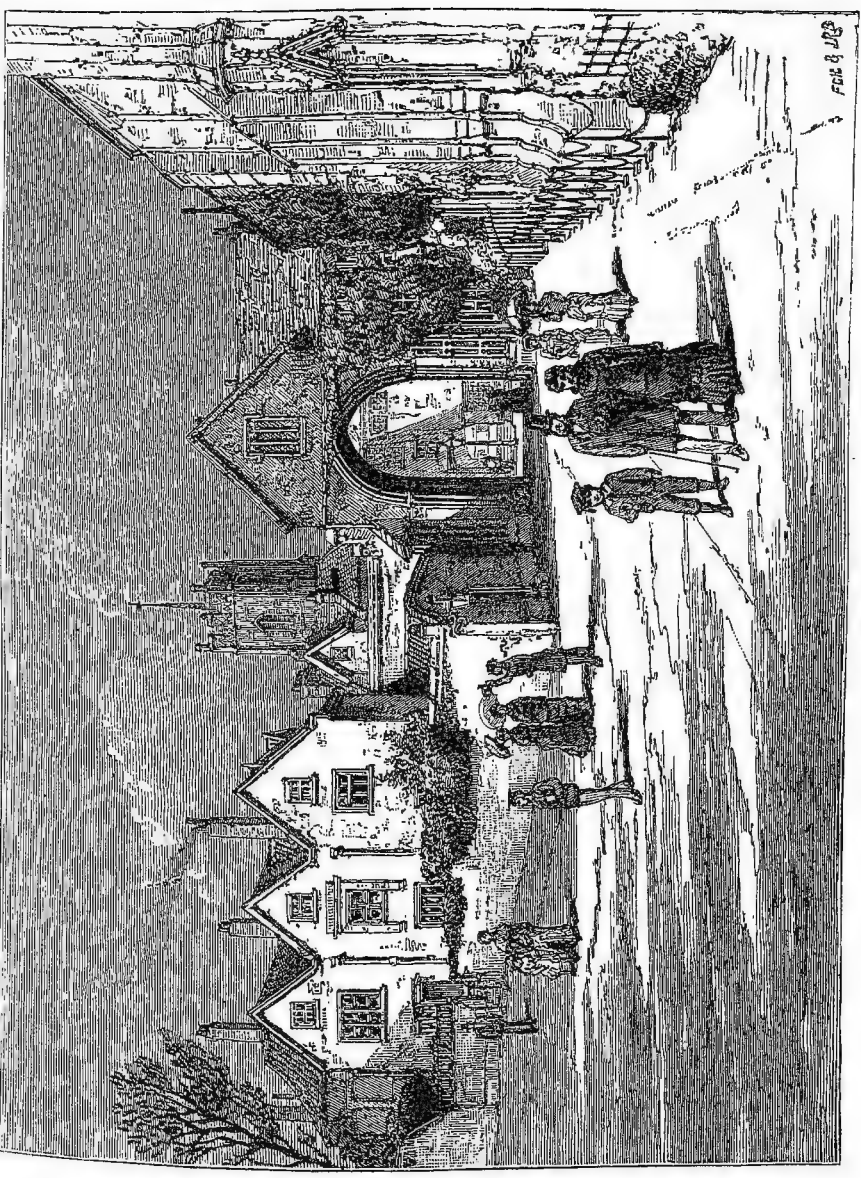




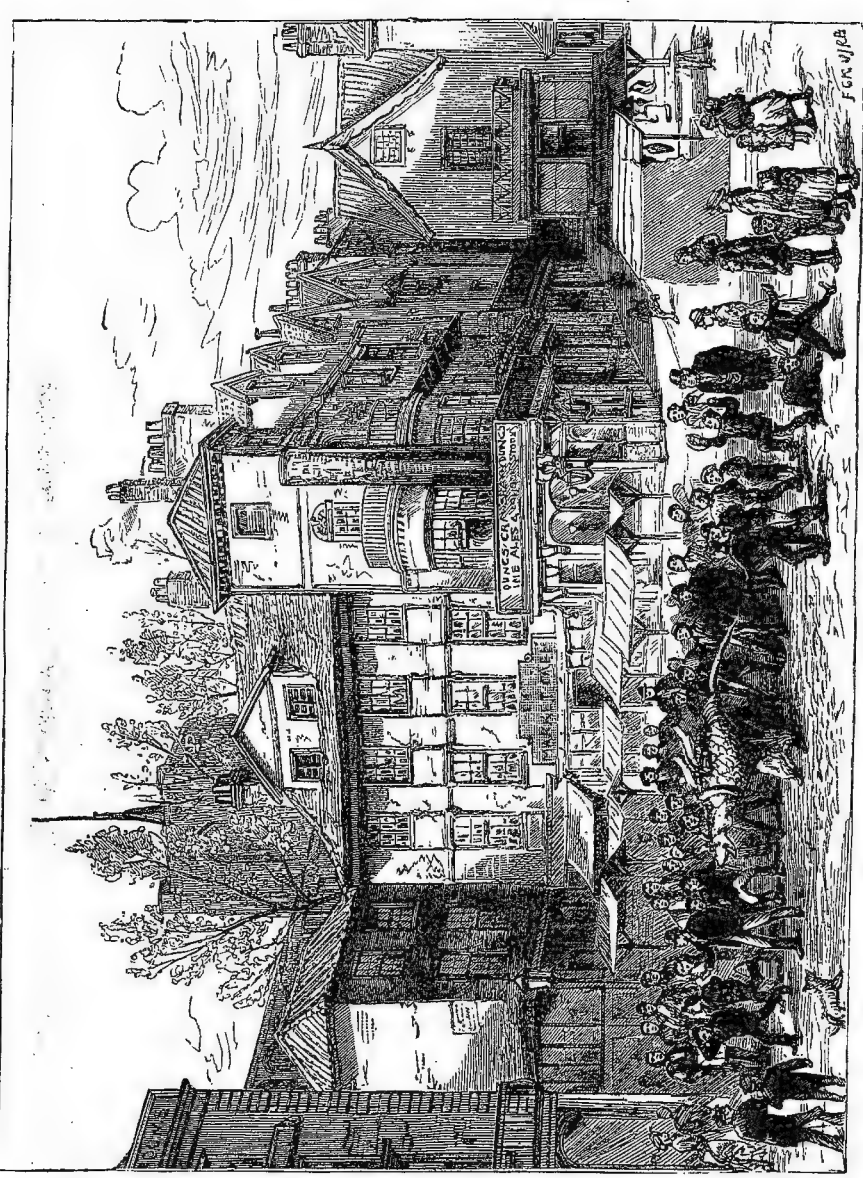
OLD HOUSE, MARKET PLACE



THE FLOWER MARKET



A CORNER OF THE UPPER CLOSE



GUILD DAY—"SNAP-DRAGON": THE SURVIVAL OF AN OLD CUSTOM



Virgin in his coming struggle with Suffolk's brother, the Earl of Lincoln. When it was likely there would be a great ecclesiastical change, Prior Briggs, of this House, preached a notable sermon, abjuring the Pope's, and maintaining the King's supremacy, "a tuning of the pulpit," according to the phrase of the day, which gained him a Norfolk vicarage. Seeing how the convents were going at the Dissolution, the citizens of Norwich put in a claim to the spoil, and obtained of the King the church and monastery of the Black Friars—for a "consideration." Stripped of its ecclesiastical furniture, rood screen, altars, and images, the nave and aisles were converted into a public hall, and the chancel was used as a chapel for the use of the Mayor and Corporation. In the time of Elizabeth the chapel was leased for five hundred years to Dutch refugees; and from that time it has been known as the Dutch Church. Once a year a sermon in Dutch is preached in the building to those who are curious enough to go and listen to what they do not understand, but for whose edification a translation is provided. Varied scenes have been enacted in the Hall. Kings and nobles have banquetted here with Master Mayor and his brethren. Rabelais' "Friar John" might have delivered the speech to which honest Johnny Martyn gave utterance in the former church of the Black Friars of Norwich, in the presence of the Duke of Norfolk, the Earls of Northumberland and Huntingdon, and many noblemen and knights, entertained here by the Mayor in 1561: "Maister Mayor of Norwich, and it please your Worship, you have feasted us like a King, God bless the Queen's grace. We have fed plentifully, and now whilom I can speak plain English, I heartily thank you, Master Mayor; and so do we all. Answer, boys, answer. Your beer is pleasant and potent, and will soon catch us by the caput and stop our manners. And so huzza for the Queen's Majesty's Grace and her bonny brown dames of honour. Huzza for Maister Mayor and our good Dame Mayoress! His noble Grace, there he is, God save him and all this jolly company! To all our friends round the county, who have a penny in their purse and an English heart in their bodies, to keep out Spanish Dons and Papists with their faggots to burn our whiskers! Shove it about, twirl your cap cases, handle your jug, and huzza for Maister Mayor and his brethren their worships." Judges have here determined causes and tried prisoners. Merchants assembled here week by week for business till an Exchange was provided elsewhere. Religionists of every creed have preached from its platform; and political orators have here declaimed on behalf of Government or Opposition. Here the Norfolk and Norwich Triennial Musical Festivals are held. Portraits of Norwich worthies look down from the aisle walls, once hung with pictures of saints. Among the portraits is one by

The market square has been the scene of gay pageants and fierce tumults. An army took up its quarters here in 1549. Its mission was to put down

#### KETT'S REBELLION

AN enclosure of commons and other grievances occasioned a great rising of Norfolk peasantry, who found a leader in Robert Kett, a well-known tanner, of Wymondham. Numbers of citizens of the poorer sort swelled the rebel army which marched against the city. Instead of attempting to storm the gates and scale the walls, the rebels made a detour and camped on the heights above the river, the only protection to the city on that side, save Bishop's Gate and the Dungeon Tower. Under the Oak of Reformation, near St. Leonard's Priory, Kett held a court of justice; Mount St. Michael, where the poet Surrey had lived, he used as a prison. Michael Drayton thus mentions this residence of the ill-fated Earl, beheaded by Henry VIII. :—

When shall the Muses by fair Norwich dwell  
To be the city of the Learned Well?  
Or when shall that fair hoof flowed spring distil  
From Great Mount Surrey, out of Leonard's Hill?

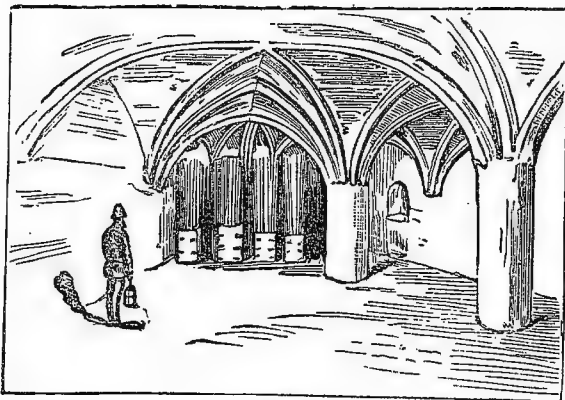
Sixteen thousand strong, and assured of the sympathy of some thousands of citizens, the rebels were not to be turned from their enterprise by the conjurations of the Mayor or the entreaties of Dr. Parker, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, a native of Norwich. Their attack on the city was successful, owing to a false alarm raised by traitorous citizens drawing a number of the trained bands from the defence of the river bank. The Mayor and the best and wisest citizens were seized and imprisoned; some were confined in the Guildhall, some in the Castle, and some in the residence of the Earl of Surrey, in Newgate, now Surrey Street. A force of 1,500 horsemen under the Marquis of Northampton, ordered by the Government to aid the country gentry and loyal citizens in crushing the revolt, were defeated by the rebels in the second engagement, which was fought between Bishop Bridge and the entrance to the Bishop's Palace. A few score yards from the Palace Gate is a stone bearing this inscription:

NEAR THIS PLACE  
WAS KILLED  
LORD SHEFFIELD,  
IN KETT'S REBELLION,  
1st August, 1549

An army under the Earl of Warwick three weeks later assaulted the gates and walls which the rebels had manned and fortified. Effecting an entry into the city, the Earl made the Market Place his headquarters. Not without much street fighting were the rebels dislodged and driven across the river to their camp. Some "vain and fantastical prophecy" induced them to quit their advantageous position on the heights for an adjoining vale, where they gave battle to the Earl's troops, and were signally defeated. Between 3,000 and 4,000 of them were slain. Numbers were made prisoners, including the ringleaders, Robert and William Kett, who were hanged, one on Norwich Castle, and the other on Wymondham steeple. Of the 300 who were executed, 49 were hung from a gallows near the Cross in the Market Place. A statue of the Duke of Wellington occupies the site of the cross. On the upper side of the Market Place stands the chequer-faced

#### GUILDHALL,

BUILT early in the fifteenth century, chiefly of flint. It fronts the principal business street of the city—London Street, anciently London Lane. Oliver Cromwell writes from Ely to Cornet Squire at Norwich, "Bring me two pair Boot hose from the Fleming who lives in London Lane." Houses which Cornet Squire looked upon still stand, though somewhat modernised, in London Street. Until the Guildhall was built, the city officers transacted municipal business in a small toll booth, and entrusted their charters and deeds to the custody of the Friars, White and Grey. Those charters were obtained from needy Kings by "cash payments." If the liberties were seized money regained them. It was the citizens' ambition to have a Mayor, Sheriffs, and Corporation. John of Gaunt, who had large estates in Norfolk, was a friend of the citizens; Henry Bolingbroke, his son, assured them that whenever it was in his power he would procure them such a charter as they desired. Through Sir Thomas Erpingham and Bishop Spencer the citizens reminded Henry IV. of his promise, but at the same time delicately offered to lend him a thousand marks. This so pleased the King, that he gave permission to the citizens to draw up as large and full a charter as they pleased. Nor were they at all backward in taking advantage of so favourable an offer. From his "great affection for the city," and "in consideration of the good behaviour of the citizens," and the "voluntary service by them in time past often given," King Henry commanded that "all the lands within the city, suburbs, and hamlets (save the Shirehouse and Castle), be separated from the county of Norfolk, both by land and water, and be made a county for ever, to be called the County of the City of Norwich." Protracted disputes concerning the mode of electing Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Councilmen were finally settled by the intervention of William Paston, Robert Berney, and many knights and gentlemen. By the fall of the Guildhall tower in 1511 the Mayor and Aldermen lost the use of a dungeon, called "Little Ease." They had, however, a more spacious and quite as gloomy a dungeon beneath the Hall.



Cell in Guildhall

Here it was that Thomas Bilney was immured after his condemnation for heresy. On August 18th, 1531, many of his friends visited him in this dungeon. Some of them "reminded him, by way of comfort, that though the heat of the fire would be painful to his body, yet the comfort of God's spirit would cool it to his everlasting refreshing; at which words he put his finger to the flame of a candle as it burned before them (as he often did), and feeling the heat, said, I feel by experience, and have known it long by philosophy, that fire by God's ordinance is naturally hot, but yet I am persuaded by God's Holy Word, and by the experience of some mentioned in the same, 'that in the flame they felt no heat, and in

the fire no consumption.'" On the following day Bilney was escorted by the sheriffs, attended by their halberdiers, along London Lane, past the Priory and the Bishop's Palace, to Lollards' Pit, "a place where men are customably burnt," as it is described in an old map, where, like many before him, he suffered for his steadfast adhesion to his religious faith. Lollards' Pit is now a resting place for travelling showmen; the Guildhall dungeon is unused, save for the custody of numbers of steel-tipped pikes seized when Chartism was rife.

#### THE COUNCIL CHAMBER

Is a handsome apartment. Here are the furniture and the arrangements of a Court of Justice of the Tudor period. Tiers of portraits of Mayors and Records, whose hands rest on the emblem of mortality, look down in grim seriousness from the walls. Among them are portraits of Sir James Hobart, Attorney-General to Henry VII., Chief Justice Coke, and Francis Windham. Opposite a portrait of Archbishop Parker is the jewel-hilted sword which the Spanish Admiral, Don Xavier Francisco Winthuysen, surrendered at the battle of St. Vincent to Lord Nelson, who sent it to the city as a memento of his affection for his native county. In the hall is preserved a singular monster,

#### SNAP DRAGON,

A RELIC of the ancient Guild of St. George. Besides the numerous trade guilds, many religious fraternities flourished in the city. "Divers disguisings and pageants" went a circuit annually. A series of "Mysteries," commencing with the "The Creation," represented by Mercers, Drapers and Haberdashers, ended with the "Resurrection," represented by Butchers, Fishmongers, and Watermen. But St. George's Guild, a religious fraternity, introduced a more popular pageant in its gay cavalcade and spirited fight between George and the Dragon. Made a perpetual community by Henry V., the Guild acquired an unhealthy ascendancy in municipal affairs through the Mayor, Aldermen, and commonality being associated with it. Thenceforth the Mayor was elected by the fraternity, who framed regulations ensuring civic offices only to members of the Guild. On St. George's Day there was a "riding" to the Chapel of St. William in the Wood, and to Mass at the Cathedral. Brethren and sisters in hoods of "sanguine," bearing wands, commoners in red and white gowns, and aldermen in scarlet gowns and hoods of scarlet and white damask, attended St. George and the Lady Margaret, behind whom came the captive dragon, a wicker-work green and gold-painted monster, with gaping jaws, carried by a man concealed within. This Guild was continued as a Corporation after all the others were suppressed. Its processions were held yearly with all the pomp the civic authorities could devise. Upon the faith of its possessing some extraordinary charter wealthy citizens obeyed its citations to join it and make the feast. Its pretensions were exploded, and its tyrannous conduct exposed, in a lawsuit in the eighteenth century, when it was shown that citizens in times past had been unjustly laid by the heels in the Fleet Prison for refusing to obey its mandates. This caused its dissolution, and the surrender to the Corporation of its paraphernalia—silver maces, sword, standard, and "young snapdragon," then recently "arrived from Grand Cairo," says the *Norwich Gazette*. The pageant was, however, continued in a modified form on the day the Mayor Elect was sworn in, till the passing of the Municipal Reform Act. Four whiffers flourishing swords skipped nimbly about the streets to clear a passage for the Dragon and his attendant Dick Fools. Beadles, city music, standards, councilmen, speaker, marshals, mace-bearers, officials, Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, in their robes followed the whiffers, dragon, and fools in gay procession through garlanded streets to the Cathedral, and afterwards to St. Andrew's Hall, where the Guild feast was held. A Norwich girl, Harriet Martineau, in after years remembered these processions when writing her "History of England During the Thirty Years' Peace." There she mentions "the antique pageantry of some old towns, with their grim dragons carried about the streets, and the prancing St. George, and the whiffers in pink and blue with their wooden swords." The Guild has its survival. Every Monday and Tuesday before Midsummer Day a snapdragon still issues from a poor quarter of the city on a roving expedition, attended by men who beg for coppers. Down a lane on the north side of the Guildhall stood



A Whiffer

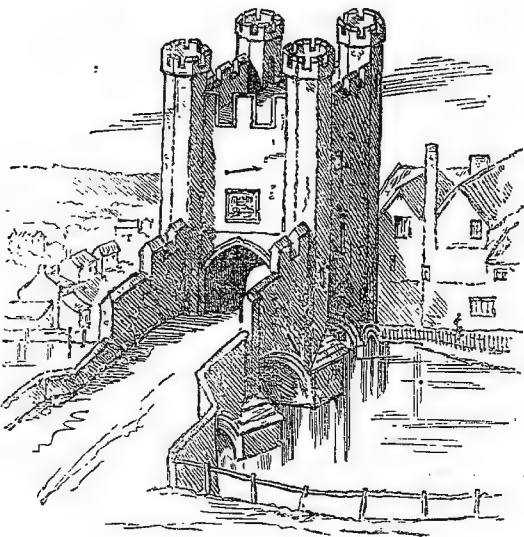
whiffers flourishing swords skipped nimbly about the streets to clear a passage for the Dragon and his attendant Dick Fools. Beadles, city music, standards, councilmen, speaker, marshals, mace-bearers, officials, Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, in their robes followed the whiffers, dragon, and fools in gay procession through garlanded streets to the Cathedral, and afterwards to St. Andrew's Hall, where the Guild feast was held. A Norwich girl, Harriet Martineau, in after years remembered these processions when writing her "History of England During the Thirty Years' Peace." There she mentions "the antique pageantry of some old towns, with their grim dragons carried about the streets, and the prancing St. George, and the whiffers in pink and blue with their wooden swords." The Guild has its survival. Every Monday and Tuesday before Midsummer Day a snapdragon still issues from a poor quarter of the city on a roving expedition, attended by men who beg for coppers. Down a lane on the north side of the Guildhall stood

#### THE DUKE'S PALACE,

WHICH has left its name to a street and an inn. From the reign of Henry VIII. to the end of the seventeenth century the Dukes of Norfolk were frequently residents at this extensive Palace. Mr. E. Browne, son of Sir Thomas Browne, gives us glimpses of the magnificent interior of the new palace begun by Duke Henry in 1602. The large "room on purpose to dance in" was "hung with the bravest hangings" he ever saw. The "candlesticks, snuffers, tongs, fire-shovels, and andirons were silver." Three coaches, one of them holding fourteen persons, fetched ladies to the dances. According to Mr. Browne, the Palace contained "admirable" pictures, "prints and drafts," by the "great masters' own hands," and the famous Arundel collection, with "stones and jewels, as onyxes, sardonyxes, jacinths, jaspers, amethysts, &c., more and better than any Prince in Europe, rings and seals, all manner of stones, and limnings beyond compare." At Christmas there were prolonged festivities. Guests "drank out of pure gold" at the feasts, and "had music all the while." Beer was set out in the streets for the multitude till late at night. From the time the Howard family rose into importance to the eighteenth century it maintained intimate relations with the city. They used their influence to advance its interests politically and commercially. But from 1688, when Duke Henry rode into the Market Place, attended by three hundred knights and gentlemen, and declared for a free Parliament, Norwich has seen little of the Dukes of Norfolk. Because a Mayor objected to Duke Thomas's comedians entering the city with the blare of trumpets in 1708, the Duke turned his back upon the city for ever, and suffered the Palace to fall into decay. A few fragments of it remain; the chapel is incorporated in the Museum, and called "the chapel room." Close by the site of the Palace is

#### STRANGERS' HALL

A BOLDLY carved lion and unicorn and other devices adorn the entrance to the narrow courtyard of this curious mansion. A flight of steps, protected by remnants of a carved balustrade, leads to a groined vaulted lobby which opens into a spacious hall, fitted with a handsome oak gallery, and lighted by deep bay-windows. When Kemp, the comedian, finished his "Nine Daies' Wonder, performed in a Dance from London to Norwich" (1599), he skipped over St. John's churchyard wall, expecting to find it a short cut to the house of the Mayor, which, from the description, appears to have



Bishop's Gate

Ca'n borough, that of Sir Harbord Harbord, first Lord Suffield, some time member for the city. A portrait of Nelson, by Sir Wm. Beechey, is the last ever painted of the Norfolk hero. Over the west window is festooned the flag of the French ship *Genereux* which Nelson sent to Norwich. Very little remains of the convent buildings beyond the cloister walks. Used as granaries for the city corn stock, as a meeting-house for Independents, and as a work-house, they were at last in great part demolished, and a Middle School for Boys erected on their site. The cloister walks and square are the boys' playground.

#### THE MARKET PLACE

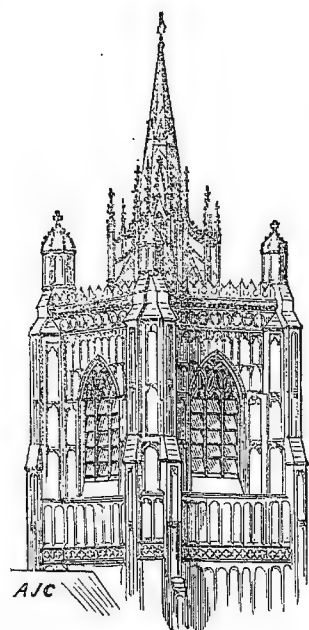
HAS for centuries been to the citizens what the forum was to the Romans—their place of assembly on occasions when the *vox populi* needs expression in more ample and emphatic tones than is possible within a building. It has picturesque surroundings. Bits of mediæval architecture contribute to the Continental aspect of the large weekly market. Several of the high pitched-roofed dormer-windowed houses are little less venerable than the grand Perpendicular church, whose handsome tower rises behind them, or the flint-faced Guildhall, which stands on its upper side. On Saturday morning in summer the market is brightest and most attractive. Covered with angular-roofed stalls of antique pattern, tended by fresh-looking countrywomen, sitting by the side of products of farmstead and garden, the market is a scene which compels the attention if not the admiration of the stranger, who has an eye for the picturesque or the taste of an epicure. As a business centre it is invariably lively. Every Saturday, when the city is visited by country folk, it is in a continuous bustle, which is prolonged by the citizens till late at night, when the large wood-paved square is rapidly cleared that it may present no vestige of its mercantile purposes on the Sunday. It stands in the Ward of Mancroft—an elided form of *magna crofta*, the great croft of the Castle, in which Earl Ralph de Guader founded a church, dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, for the Norman settlers in the "new burgh" on the west side of the Castle. Numbers of Jews established themselves in Norman times in the croft, in a quarter which long bore the name of Jewry, where they had a synagogue. Towards the Jews our early Kings and the fanatical citizens showed much the same inhumanity as do the Muscovites of to-day to the Hebrew race. In 1218 10,000 marks were exacted from Isaac of Norwich, who was further commanded to contribute fifty marks towards the repair of the Castle. Abraham Deulcresse, stripped of his wealth, was burned for blasphemy. Others were fined, deported, or hanged on charges of Judaizing one boy and crucifying another. Jewry was cleared of its Hebrew population under the edict of Edward I., which drove them from the country. A shrine in the Cathedral to the boy who was crucified (St. William in the Wood) remained till the Reformation, and Abraham's Hall (in the Haymarket) till the eighteenth century. Around the Croft, to within a short distance of the Castle moat, traders established their several rows—as Cutlers' Row, Mercers' Row, and Saddlers' Row. Permanent shops superseded the primitive booths, and formed the narrow alleys and streets which have cost the present generation so much to widen.



seen this mansion. The origin of the name "Strangers' Hall" is unknown. Most probably, we suggest, it was derived from Flemings being for a time lodged there in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In 1565, the city being in much distress by the decay of the worsted manufacture, the Mayor and Sheriffs waited upon the Duke of Norfolk to consult what had better be done, whereupon it was resolved to invite divers "strangers" of the Low Countries to take refuge in Norwich from the persecution of the Duke of Alva. On the application of the Duke of Norfolk, the Queen granted letters patent for placing thirty master workmen, each with ten servants, in business as manufacturers of bayes, sayes, arras, and mochades. Thomas Sotherton, then Mayor, either lived in or owned this mansion, where, no doubt, he hospitably received the strangers, or suffered many to dwell there till they could procure a home. Among the Walloons who subsequently came to Norwich was Gaston Martineau, an ancestor of Harriet Martineau. To the Walloon congregation the Corporation assigned the Church of St. Mary the Less, still known as the French Church, though used by the followers of Irving.

### THE CHURCHES

ARE forty-six in number, and of these only half-a-dozen are what may be called modern. There were forty-four others which, in the course of centuries, were destroyed by fire or desecrated. Only a few of the churches are of an earlier date than the Perpendicular period, and these, some with round towers, have little more than their antiquity to recommend them. It is easy to account for the great number of Perpendicular churches. During the fifteenth century Norwich was eminently prosperous, and its citizens lavished their wealth in erecting handsome churches, generally on the sites of decayed early edifices. The grandest of the churches is St. Peter Mancroft, recently restored by the late Mr. Street at a cost of 14,000*l*. It has a grand peal of twelve bells. In this church was buried Sir Thomas Browne. The author of "Religio Medici" lived for many years at the far end of the Market Place, where he was visited by Evelyn. In 1840 the coffin of Sir Thomas was exposed; on the lid was this inscription: "Corporis spagyrici pulvere plumbum in aurum convertit," which has been rendered, "Sleeping in his coffin, by the dust of his alchemic body he transmuted lead into gold." The skull which held the brain that produced so many curious conceits, and expressed them in ponderous phrases, rests in the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital. St. Andrew's Church contains a handsome monument to Robert Suckling, grandfather of the poet. St. Gregory has a perfect mural painting, representing St. George attacking the Dragon outside the gate of a city. Here is the tomb of Francis Bacon, Judge of the Court of King's Bench, *temp.* Charles II., remarkable for its Latin inscription being the longest in the kingdom. The Church of St. John, in the Maddur Market, near the Duke's Palace, is the resting-place of Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, wife of the Duke whom Elizabeth sent to the block. In the Church of St. George Colegate repose the bones of Old Crome, son of a Norwich weaver, who, with Robert Ladbroke and John Sell Cotman, made the Norwich school of artists famous. Crome's last words were, "O Hobbema! Hobbema! how I have loved thee." Two or three of Crome's works are in the National Gallery. Archbishop Parker's father and mother rest in the churchyard of St. Clement's; and Henry Kirke White's father in the churchyard of the Hamlet of Eaton.



The Tower of St. Peter Mancroft as Recently Restored

Almost as numerous as the churches are

### NONCONFORMIST CHAPELS

FROM the time of the Lollards principles of Nonconformity have been maintained in Norwich. Refugees from persecution on the Continent propagated here the doctrines for which they had to flee their country. The time came when persecuted Norwich Nonconformists sought a shelter in Holland. Among them were John Robinson, who blessed the Pilgrim Fathers on their departure in the *Mayflower*, and William Eridge, ejected from St. George Tombland, for refusing to read "The Book of Sports." Bridge, the first pastor of the Old Meeting House, built in 1693, sat in the Westminster Assembly of Divines. Close by the Old Meeting is the Octagon Unitarian Chapel, built in 1756, for Dr. John Taylor, among whose successors were Robert Alderson (uncle of Amelia Opie, and father of Baron Alderson), and Dr. Enfield, whose "Speaker" was known to school boys of a past generation. The congregation, which included the Aldersons, Martineaus, Smiths, and Taylors, was dubbed by William Taylor, who first introduced German literature to the English reader; Mr. Amyot, a distinguished antiquary, and others—a circle which had attractions for the Aikins, Mrs. Barbauld, Southey, and Sir James Mackintosh. Amelia Opie sleeps in the peaceful graveyard of the Old Meeting House of the Friends, near the Gildencroft—the field of tournaments in the Middle Ages. It is not from the adjacent Congregational Chapel that

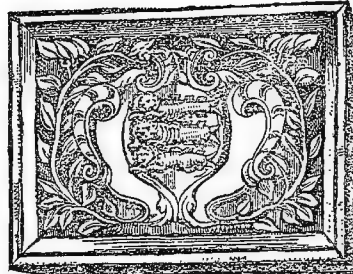
### CHAPEL FIELD GARDENS

DERIVE their name, but from their contiguity to the Collegiate Chapel of St. Mary, dissolved at the Reformation. In the days when each citizen had to be provided with a bow and shafts a cloth yard long it was a shooting and exercising ground. Until a few years ago Chapel Field remained in a disgraceful condition. It was then railed in, transformed into pleasant gardens, and adorned with an iron pavilion that has been exhibited at the Paris and Philadelphia International Exhibitions, to show how a Norwich firm (Messrs. Barnard, Bishop, and Barnard,) can ornament ironwork with forms of flowers and birds in that metal.

### CELEBRITIES

NOT a few have already been mentioned; but more remain. Elizabeth Fry the philanthropist, was born at Earham Hall, where in after years her brother, Joseph John Gurney, delighted to welcome Thomas Fowell Buxton, Wilberforce, Clarkson, Chalmers, and other friends of humanity. William (afterwards Dr.) Crotch, who could play "God Save the King" on the organ when only two years and three weeks old; James Hooke, who performed at concerts when six years of age, was for fifty years organist at Vauxhall, and the composer of 2,400 songs, 140 works, an oratorio, and many odes

## Darmonth



The Arms of Yarmouth

Elizabeth are still applicable to it in the Victorian age. Climate, surface, and soil, a clever writer has shown, have a marked influence on the history, customs, and even architecture of a nation. They certainly have directed the structure, moulded the history, and determined the fortunes of Yarmouth. The town stands on a strip of sand between three and four miles long, and from a mile to a mile and a half wide, which Manship compared to "a languet, or tongue thrust out," from the main land on the north. Washed on the one side by the ocean, and on the other side by the combined tidal waters of the Yare, the Waveney, and the Bure, after mingling in Breydon, a Broad having an area of 1,200 acres, this narrow peninsula, nowhere more than a few feet above high water mark, is devoid of any natural beauty. For many miles beyond Breydon—"the rivers meeting"—the country is as flat as the famous Roadsteads off the coast, where vessels find safe anchorage during severe gales. But, like the Fen country, this level region, at first view so monotonous and dreary, has a "beauty of its own," as artists of the Norwich school, from Crome downwards, have revealed in their works. Seen across the marshes and Breydon Water, Yarmouth, "lying in a low straight line under the sky," is apparently a conglomeration of buildings and vessels' masts, a confused mixture of "town and tide," as David Copperfield expressed it. Viewed from the ocean, the prospect—a long line of terraces, hotels, and handsome buildings standing alongside a straight Marine Drive slightly elevated above the sandy beach—is one less amphibious and more homogeneous. An inspection of the interior of the town and a perusal of its history invest the four miles of level peninsula with an interest which is always awakened where honest "human endeavour" has struggled manfully and unweariedly against enormous difficulties. There is a singularity in the annals of Yarmouth, arising out of the exceptional origin (in historic times) of its territory, and the mutability of the haven on which its prosperity depends, owing to the action upon it of conflicting waters. The

### EARLY HISTORY

OF YARMOUTH commences with the eleventh century. When the Romans occupied Icenia, their galleys sailed over the site of Yarmouth into the waters of a broad estuary, where three large streams found a common debouchure. On its southern margin they established a military station, Garianonum (Burgh Castle); on the northern side a Castrum (at Caister); and at its head (at Reedham) a Pharos, as a beacon for mariners. It was this estuary that lent its Celtic name Garw, *i.e.*, the rough or swelling water, to Garianonum, and afterwards, softened to Yar, to the fishing settlement at its mouth. For "Where the town of Yarmouth is mounted," says Thomas Nashe, in his "Lenten Stuffe," written in 1598, "and where so much fish is sold, in the days of yore hath been the place where you might have caught fish, and as plain a sea within these 600 years as any boat could tumble in." About A.D. 1000, he says, "the sands set up shop for themselves. The northern wind was the clanging trumpeter who, with the terrible blast of his throat, in one yellow heap plump, clustered, or conjoined them together." This "yellow heap," showed above the waves as an island, and is so represented in the old Hutch Map (see "Norwich Illustrated"), which delineates the partly blocked up estuary with the freshwater outlets. To this island, with its channels, which were natural harbours, resorted a "greate store of seafaring men, as also greate numbers of fishermen," men of different nationalities dwelling on the shores of the North Sea, "for the trimming, salting, and selling of herrings." It was most probably the monks of the Abbey of St. Benet, situate far up the Bure, who erected on the island an early church dedicated to their patron saint, to meet the spiritual needs of the fishermen. For the continued maintenance, much more for the increased prosperity, of the settlement, which grew very rapidly, until in the time of John it was, by charter, made a Free Borough, it was essential to keep open

### THE HAVEN

BUT the Northern wind had not completed its work, and the sands had not ceased "setting up shop for themselves." Seven times at varying intervals, and at different spots along the coast, had the burgesses to combat with the ocean and tidal waters before they could secure a permanent harbour. By the closing up of the original haven to the north, the island became a peninsula, of much longer extent than it is at present, and commerce and dwellings were diverted southward nearer to the mouth of the other channel, which in time became so difficult to navigate, on account of shoals, that the town decayed. Then commenced the series of attempts to secure by mechanical means what the elements denied. Vast sums of money, an enormous amount of manual labour, and the best engineering skill of the times were employed in a number of fruitless attempts to secure a suitable harbour. No. 1 haven, cut in the time of Edward III., some miles to the south of Gorleston, was dammed up at the end of a quarter of a century, and ships had to discharge cargoes in Kirkley Roads, near Lowestoft. An extension of the jurisdiction of Yarmouth to Kirkley evoked a feud between Yarmouthians and Lowestoftians which was maintained for centuries. No. 2, constructed opposite Gorleston, was quickly rendered useless by accumulated sands. No. 3, commenced in 1408, and towards the making of which the King granted a

### TRADE AND INDUSTRIES

THE application of steam to machinery was a means of diverting from Norwich the greater portion of her trade in the manufacture of textile fabrics. Situate at a considerable distance from the coal-fields, her manufacturers were prevented obtaining the new motive power at a sufficiently cheap rate to be able to compete successfully with the Northern millowners. Efforts were made to retain the old industries by erecting factories fitted with improved machinery; but workmen's strikes and the cost of the carriage of coal, and of the transport of goods, led many manufacturers to give up the struggle, and to take their capital to rising towns, where they could carry on their businesses under more advantageous circumstances. Among the families which left the city was that of Mr. William Forster, whose son, now the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, spent his youthful days in Norwich. Notwithstanding these migrations, Norwich has retained a portion of its ancient trade. Its crapes are famous; and its shawls are in great request whenever the ladies choose to make that garment fashionable. Some of the factories are let off in floors to different manufacturers of grenadines, serges, paramattas, &c. Messrs. Grout and Co. have the largest undivided factory, where they employ a great number of hands in the manufacture of crape, gauzes, and aerophanes. Just at the time Norwich was losing much of its trade in the manufacture of materials for clothes, a citizen who had probably some conception of the law of averages, hit upon the plan of offering ready-made boots and shoes of different sizes for sale. The idea was taken up by two or three more enterprising men, who made up large quantities of material into boots and shoes and disposed of them in other parts of the country. Thus Norwich originated the wholesale ready-made boot and shoe trade, which now gives employment to 6,000 or 7,000 of its population. Of late years the ready-made clothing business has been largely developed. The most remarkable of the industries of Norwich is that carried on at Carrow by Messrs. J. and J. Colman. "Colman's Mustard" has a world-wide fame. Their huge factory is the growth of only twenty-five years. It consists of more than half a mile of lofty mills, timber yards, cooperages, wharves, and stores along the Wensum. More than 2,500 persons are employed at Carrow Works, principally in the manufacture of mustard and starch, and of the packages in which they are sent to all parts of the world. When the Prince of Wales visited Norwich three years ago he inspected these interesting works. A branch of the iron trade has been carried on at Norwich with success by Messrs. Barnard, Bishops, and Barnard, who have achieved a high reputation for their art castings. The manufacture of agricultural implements is another important industry. Norwich, of course, depends to a considerable extent for its prosperity upon the large agricultural population dwelling around it; and it is in the hope of advancing agriculture that gentlemen of the city and county erected an Agricultural Hall on the Castle Meadow. This Hall was opened last year by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Three years ago His Royal Highness laid the foundation-stone of the

### THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL

A MAGNIFICENT building, consisting of two pavilions connected by corridors, with a central administrative block. It has beds for 200 patients, and a detached out-patients department. It cost over 50,000*l*. There are many other valuable charitable institutions in the city for the relief of the diseased, blind, and poor. We must, however, bring to a close our necessarily brief notes on this interesting city, whose people are apparently fairly prosperous. It is, of course, to Blomefield's "Norfolk" (Vol. II.) that any reader who desires more ample information concerning Norwich will naturally turn; but since Blomefield's time Norwich antiquaries (and they have been many), have elucidated a number of points and collected various facts which modify many of the statements of that industrious historiographer. M. KNIGHTS





THE CATHEDRAL



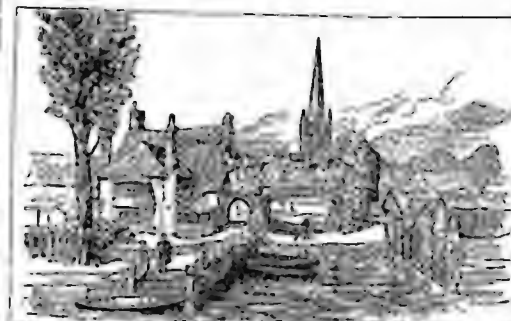
ST. ANDREW'S HALL



THE RIVER WENSUM, FROM ST. GEORGE'S BRIDGE



STRANGERS' HALL-EXTERIOR



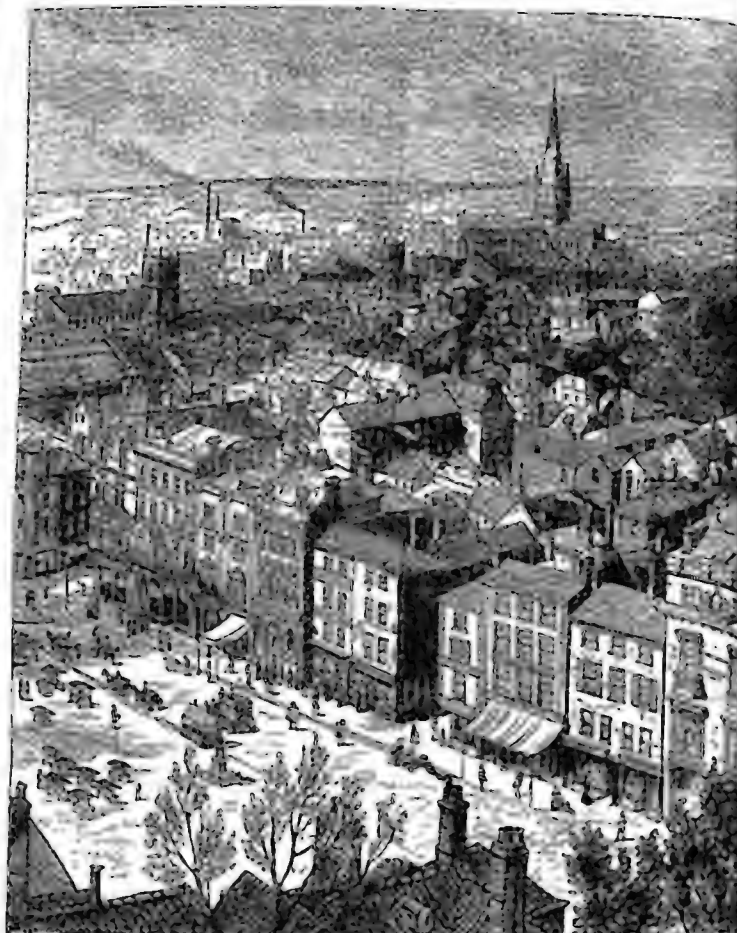
PULL'S FERRY



GRAMMAR SCHOOL



DUNGEON (OR COW) TOWER



GENERAL VIEW FROM THE TOP OF THE CITY



CHAPEL FIELD



ERPINGHAM GATE



VIEW FROM THE FOUNDRY BRIDGE, LOOKING SOUTH



HEYDON'S CITY HOUSE, KING STREET



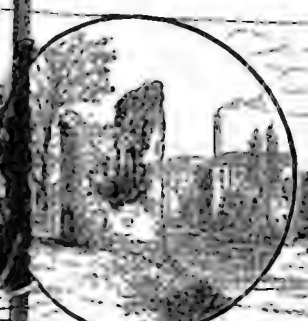
STRANGERS' HALL-INTERIOR



NORFOLK AND NORWICH HOSPITAL



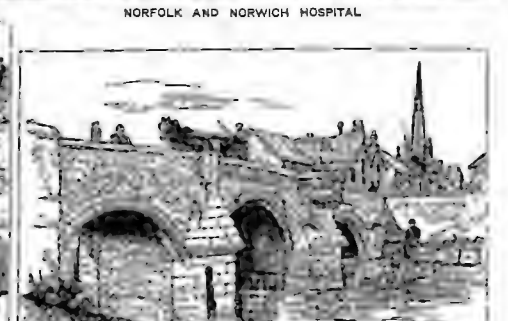
VIEW FROM THE TOP OF THE CITY, LOOKING EAST



ROOM (OR DEVIL'S) TOWER



THE "DOLPHIN" INN (FORMERLY BISHOP HALL'S PALACE)



BISHOP'S BRIDGE



thousand pounds out of the Customs, endured for a century. No. 4 was used only twenty years before it was dammed up. No. 5 was unable long to resist the influences of the tide. No. 6 was undertaken in 1548-9 with much spirit, and with great confidence of success. Costly ornaments and vestments which had been used at the parish church, and were then under the ban of the Reformers, were disposed of for nearly 1,000*l.*, that the money might be appropriated to the secular purpose of constructing the new haven. The insurgent peasantry under Kett (see "Norwich Illustrated") however, compelled the burgesses and labourers to abandon the works, and to defend the town from assault and spoliation. Want of a haven soon reduced the town to "great extremity." Few or no ships could pass in or out the port without difficulty or danger. Some were drawn by means of capstans and windlasses over the Denes; some could not get out, and so lost their voyages. No. 7 was begun in 1551. A thousand men, women, and children laboured at the works under the supervision of the magistrates, and Joas Johnson, a Dutch engineer, consolidated them with piling, "fastened together in the manner of a strong hedge, taking care to force the running tide out north-east to seaward." Towards the charges of this work, Norwich, Norfolk, and Suffolk contributed as being interested in the maintenance of the navigation of the streams. The haven thus constructed remains to this day.

Because of the convenient situation of Yarmouth haven, the town had from its foundation been so largely resorted to by those engaged in the fishing that a Free Fair became established, open to all comers. Among those visiting the fair were the Barons of the Cinque Ports, who, by virtue of their Admiralty jurisdiction, assumed the rôle of governors through their bailiffs. These delegates from the Ports lorded it mightily over the dwellers on the island, evidently regarded as a sort of "no man's" land, during the forty days the Fair was held between Michaelmas and Martinmas. But when they ejected the priest of St. Benet, and appointed their own in his stead, they received a rebuff from Henry I., who supported the nominee of the Bishop. Under charters granted by Henry III., one of which provided for the government of the town by four bailiffs and twenty-four jurors, a constitution similar to those of the Cinque Ports, the burgesses aimed at complete control of their Free Fair. But "for the good of peace and of love between our Barons of the Ports, and our people of Yarmouth," Edward I. commanded that the former should have the right to dry their nets on the Denes during the holding of the Fair without paying custom; that the latter should not build more than five windmills on the Denes, and those so as not to hinder the drying of nets; that each should have concurrent jurisdiction in keeping the King's peace during the Fair; and that, certain conditions observed, each should have a share of prescribed dues. Notwithstanding this command, and subsequent royal threats if it were disobeyed, contentions continued till finally, during the King's absence in Flanders,

#### A NAVAL BATTLE

was fought between the Ports-men and the Yarmouthians, to the discomfiture of the latter, who lost 171 men, many ships, and two score thousand pounds worth of property. These local wars broke out at intervals, to the mutual loss of the belligerents, till the reign of Richard II., when both parties, "over-wearied and tired with suits and questions," came to a settlement, which was, in effect, a compromise of conflicting claims in relation to the Fair. Many Yarmouth men of a "no compromise" spirit still regarded the Ports-men as intruders, and subjected their bailiffs to petty annoyances, such as assigning to them inferior seats on the bench of justice or in the parish church. Generally, however, the visitors were courteously received; but the expense to the Ports of the useless annual attendance of their delegate bailiffs became so irksome that in 1662 the King, at their solicitation, discharged them from the duty. The Free Fair, however, had long been declining through the difficulty of ensuring a haven for the fishermen. Protection gave it its death blow; for Parliament enacted that foreigners should not fish off the English coast unless they paid a heavy duty, and that fish should not be exported in foreign bottoms.

Twenty years after the difference between the Ports-men and Herbert, Bishop of Norwich, concerning the right of the latter to nominate the priest of St. Benet's, that prelate founded (A.D. 1123)

#### ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH

MORE to the southward. Of Bishop Herbert's cruciform Norman church nothing remains but the central tower, which on the south side has some arcading. To meet the needs of a rapidly-growing population, and of the periodical inundation of visitors at the Free Fair, and also to provide numerous mortuary or guild chapels, the church was enlarged on every side during the reigns of John, Henry III., and Edward I. Still further enlargements were contemplated in 1330, and never carried out. Foundations were put in for extending the nave and aisles 47 feet westward; but the decimation of the population by the Black Death put a stop to the work, which was designed to terminate with two western towers. These would have modified the singular appearance presented by the church from its aisles being ten feet wider than the nave. These enlargements of the edifice, by erecting spacious aisles alongside chancel as well as nave, to admit the introduction of private chapels and altars, made St. Nicholas the largest parish church in England. It will accommodate a congregation of between 3,000 and 4,000 persons. Its size and cruciform structure give it a certain dignity; but its great breadth, compared with the low lines of the building, deprives it of the charm of proportion. The coarseness of the ornamental details both without and within the church, and the debased character of the fenestration, rather indicate that the hardy townsmen of the Middle Ages, frequently taxed for their haven, had not much to spare for architectural adornment, even if they had the taste for it. In the lively action and spectacular effects of sacred dramas represented in the chancel, and in the brilliancy and elaborateness of a worship which was conducted with such a superfluity of ornaments as were sold at the Reformation, there was doubtless much which pleased the uncultured fishing population, though a great deal of it would now be regarded as puerile. Bailiffs and jurors, however, only acted up to the public opinion of their time in voting moneys for "a new star," for "leading the star," for "a thread line to lead the star," for "mending an angel," for "a new forelock for the pascal," and for other mechanical contrivances in the representations of mysteries at Epiphany and Easter. A clean sweep was made of all such gear at the Reformation. Even monumental brasses to priests and burgesses were cast into weights and measures for the use of traders. Ruthless churchwardens would have rooted up all the stone records in the churchyard and sold them to makers of grindstones in the North had the Corporation not interposed. With the mercantile spirit so rampant, one is not surprised to find that Thomas Alleyn, shoemaker, and Thomas Hammond, merchant, "bargained and sold a last of herrings in church time of divine service" in November, 1541, for which they were each fined two shillings. In Jacobean times the church was hung round with galleries. One was appropriated to the Corporation, whose families were assigned seats in a chapel below, so that each corporator might, says a contemporary, "enjoy the sight of his own wife." A division of the spacious church was made during the Commonwealth for the services of different denominations. In the partitioned-off chancel the Independents held meeting; on the other side of the partition the Presbyterians met in kirk. Since 1847 many of the disfigurements of these periods have been removed and the building restored to its old proportions, and adorned by the insertion of some stained glass windows of exceeding beauty. On

the south side of the churchyard stands the spacious and lofty hall of

#### THE BENEDICTINE PRIORY,

Now used as a schoolhouse. When Bishop Herbert founded the church, he established a cell alongside it for priests to serve the church. The existing building is of the thirteenth century. The hall, 60 feet by 30 feet, has a lofty open timbered roof, and at one end is a filled-up stone screen composed of a central and four lateral arches. Nothing remains of the other apartments of the Priory. Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and Augustinians also had their conventual buildings, all of which have been long demolished, and only a fragment of a doorway or the survival of their names in some of the Rows mark their once extensive sites. While the burgesses were busy enlarging their church, their attention was directed to the necessity of protecting themselves from attacks from without, possibly because of the unsettled state of the country occasioned by the Barons' War. Though a licence was granted them by Henry III. to fortify the town, they were unable to proceed with the work till the reign of Edward I., owing to the opposition of the merchants resorting to the port to the proposed increase of customs to defray the charges. It was not till 1396 that the

#### WALLS, TOWERS, AND GATES

WERE completed. From nine gates and sixteen towers built, like the walls, of flint and brick, the burgesses could look down with a feeling of security upon any hostile force which might make a descent upon the Denes. With the introduction of guns the fortifications had to be strengthened; good "culverins or sakers" were planted so as to command the haven seaward and the Denes by the haven's side; three large pieces of ordnance were placed on an artificial mount near the boom for "guard of the haven's mouth;" and a "murdering piece" was raised on a tower at the south gate. When hostilities were threatened seaward, Yarmouth men preferred meeting the foe on the ocean to watching him from behind their walls. Among the spirited sea combats in which the townsmen now and then engaged was one in 1546, when they put to sea in a man-of-war and many boats to chase and fight three French ships which had attempted to carry off a laden vessel. Sakers on the Denes and ordnance on the towers galled the Frenchmen till the man-of-war and boats encountered them; and when the war ship was disabled by running aground, the crews of the fishing boats fought so gallantly that two of the foreign ships surrendered, while the other foundered. Long before the uselessness of the walls and towers as defences of the town against improved artillery was recognised, the townspeople began to extend their habitations beyond them. During the last century the necessity for freer passage through the town called for their demolition, and from time to time all the gates and towers were removed, save one or two of the latter, which, pierced with latticed windows and covered with conical tiled roofs, so as to serve as dwellings, remain as interesting monuments of the fortifications of Old Yarmouth, and impart a picturesqueness of aspect to otherwise prosaic neighbourhoods. Within the limited area encompassed by the walls and river, as shown in the Elizabethan plan of the town, dwelt all the population in mediæval times; and it may have been from a necessity to economise space upon the narrow strip of land that led to the construction of

#### THE ROWS

It is said that there is no town which has such peculiar thoroughfares as these Rows, which are 154 in number, all running parallel to each other in the direction from the haven to the sea. A local antiquary says that they are coeval with the town; and their systematic structure rather suggests that the early settlers, finding the island, or peninsula, occasionally liable to be swept by the back waters through the shifting of the haven, built their houses upon a plan which, while affording sufficient resistance to them, permitted their free escape to the ocean. In like manner the spent waters of an exceptionally high sea that dashed over the Denes would find their way through these numerous outlets to the haven. In some of these Rows, which vary in width from three feet to six feet, are houses of great antiquity, venerable, head-bowed structures, apparently only prevented from falling over by transverse struts. A century ago they bore the names given them by long past away generations; now they are identified by unsuggestive but more convenient numbers. Most of the Rows are inhabited by fishermen and labourers, who contrive to cultivate in some of these narrow avenues, pervaded by "an ancient and fish-like smell," creeping plants and flowers, which break the usually prevailing gloom with gleams of brightness. Market Row, filled with shops, is always animated, and as a business thoroughfare is probably not equalled for narrowness in the world. Charles Dickens, who described the Rows as the "Norfolk Gridiron," appreciated the quaintness of their construction and the curious complications of architecture to be found therein. Athwart the Rows, close by the haven, runs Middlegate Street, where stands the

#### TOLL HOUSE HALL,

A UNIQUE example of Early English domestic architecture, which was acquired by the Corporation before the 16th century as a convenient place for the collection of dues, and which, in the 17th century, was "fitted up and provided for assemblies" of the aldermen and commonalty. Very picturesque is this bit of mediæval architecture, with its external balustraded staircase leading to a vestibule or landing, within which is an Early English doorway, with tooth-ornamented decorated jambs and good mouldings and shafts, and opposite it, overlooking the street, an open two-light window of the same period, with cinquefoil heads and shafts in the jamb. Beneath the Hall a gaol was "kept" for many centuries. This receptacle of criminals has been hallowed as the scene of the labours of Sarah Martin, a humble seamstress, who, having with difficulty procured leave to follow the bent of her strong desire, for a quarter of the present century ministered in things spiritual to the neglected prisoners, over whom she acquired an extraordinary influence by her self-renunciation and disinterested regard for their welfare. The beauty of her life is reflected in a stained glass memorial window in St. Nicholas Church. Hardly less interesting than the Toll House are some

#### ELIZABETHAN MANSIONS

IN the neighbourhood of the Quay. One of these is the Star Hotel, for some time in possession of a member of the family of Bradshaw, Cromwell's friend, and famous for its interior decorations characteristic of the English Renaissance. Another mansion with rich interior—fit abode for an antiquary, long its occupant—was the residence of John Carter, a bailiff of the borough and an ardent Parliamentarian, whose son married a grand-daughter of the Protector. It was in this house, says tradition, that it was resolved Charles Stuart should forfeit his life for treason against the nation. Alongside

#### THE MARKET PLACE

ARE some quaint buildings of the 17th and 18th centuries—the Hospital School, with painted effigies of children in niches, and the dormer-windowed Fishermen's Hospital, surmounted by a cupola, out of which an image of St. Peter, the patron saint of fishermen, looks down upon the figure of Charity standing in the midst of the enclosed courtyard. Comprising nearly three acres, this Market Place is one of the largest open spaces in any town in England for the sale of merchandise. It is a picture on Saturdays, when partly

covered with stalls laden with the produce of poultry-yard, dairy, garden, and orchard, the vista closing with a view of the church tower and spire above a cluster of trees.

#### THE QUAY,

MORE than a mile long, always fringed with a crowd of vessels, has a picturesqueness imparted to it by a row of trees, and the diversified character of the buildings which line its opposite side. One of the sights of the "season" is the debarkation of excursionists from the London steamer on the Hall Quay, close by the new Town Hall, the opening of which, fifteen months ago, by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, we fully illustrated at the time. As the Londoners, with luggage in hand, step over the steamer's side, scores of the humbler lodging-house keepers pounce upon them with "Apartments, sir?" or "Want lodgings, ma'am?" and from whom it is difficult, with the least show of indecision, to make an escape. Beyond the long line of colliers, timber-laden vessels from Scandinavia, and corn and cake chartered ships from the Baltic, busy shipwrights pursue their calling in a series of labyrinthine yards, just outside which are ship chandlers' shops ready to equip the vessels in course of construction, or any other in port, with necessary stores.

#### THE BEACH

BUT it is the beach which makes Yarmouth so attractive to the excursionist, particularly to 'Arry and 'Arriet, who want a change from the close atmosphere of a big city to the bracing breezes of a sea shore, where there is not likely to be a lack of amusements. The beach during a gale and the beach in the season, what a contrast! Under a leaden sky, with a furious north-easter blowing, the vessels in the Roads, lying-to under bare poles, roll about upon the turbulent waves, which spend their force in big rollers that dash up the beach and over the old jetty, threatening sometimes to encroach upon the Marine Drive, up to which boats are then hauled out of their reach. Beachmen up in the look-outs sweep the ocean anxiously with their glasses, through which they critically watch the movements of vessels drifting helplessly before the gale towards some of the sands—treacherously concealed a short distance beneath the surface—in order that they may give timely warning to their comrades to proceed to the rescue of the crew from the doomed ship. How different the scene in the "season!" Beneath a blue sky, flecked with fleecy clouds, hundreds of sailing vessels of divers rigs and scores of steamers plying between London and the North daily plough their way over the azure main, whose waves are here and there broken by the fresh breeze into white foam, and roll with unceasing soothing murmurings upon the sands, which are fringed with bathing machines and pleasure boats, and crowded with a laughing, happy throng, among whom the persuasive hawker, the peripatetic artist, and the comic singer endeavours to turn an honest penny. While daylight lasts the beach is the scene of life, animation, and joyousness; and when the shades of evening fall, the Wellington and Britannia Piers, stretching from the Marine Drive far into the sea, and reflecting their numerous lamps in the gleaming waters, invite to a promenade, where one can listen to selections from *Pinafore*, or the surging of the ocean. Midway between the aristocratic piers is the plebeian jetty, where hundreds sit to enjoy the breeze and the prospects of the ocean, despite the vociferations of itinerant preachers, the vigorous declamation of a reciter of poetry, and the oracular utterances of a local guide. If a more intimate acquaintance with the sea, or rather with its inhabitants, is desired, there is the Aquarium, where the ichthyologist can pursue his investigations to a limited extent, and at the same time witness a drama or listen to a concert. If all these "attractions" should prove but distractions, and quietude is coveted, then north or south of the piers on the one hand for miles, and on the other as far as the harbour's mouth, peaceful haunts may be found. When the "season" ends another and a far different season begins—a season more important to Yarmouth than that which brings its annual irruption of visitors, and life and animation are then to be found, if they are sought for, not on the beach, but alongside the haven. It is during

#### THE HERRING FISHERY

THAT the town, left to the natives, is to be seen *au naturel*. Everywhere, save in the almost deserted fashionable quarters, fishing and its interests assert their pre-eminence. Nearly all the people appear to be connected with the great industry. As a matter of fact not less than half the population are more or less dependent upon it. Agricultural labourers, too, from villages miles inland, inheriting apparently the love of the sea which possessed their Norse forefathers, put in a claim for employment. Having finished harvest, they doff the labourer's smock and don the fisherman's "oily," and sign as members of the crew of a smack till Christmas, to make another "harvest." The smacks, mostly "dandy" rigged, have a capacious hold for the catch, and a small cabin for the crew. Each smack has its fleet of nets, varying in number from 101 to 181. One of the prettiest sights at Yarmouth is the departure of the smacks for the herring voyage. Five or six are taken in tow by a steam-tug outside of the mouth of the harbour, when they hoist their dark sails and wing their way with the speed of a yacht to the fishing-grounds miles away in the North Sea. The smaller boats drift their nets within a short distance of the Norfolk coast, where are caught a less oily description of herring than is netted more northward, which makes an incomparable "bloater." It is only during the last half-century that the fishing industry of Yarmouth has been successfully re-established. Through Protection and bad municipal regulations Yarmouth had, by the seventeenth century, lost much of the prestige and trade which she had gained by her Free Fair. Towns on the shores of the Mediterranean continued, however, to look to Yarmouth for their "lenten stuff;" but in 1755, as the Fair had nearly dwindled away, and the port had only seventy-five fishing boats of its own, the townsfolk found it necessary to hire North and West country boats to procure the supply of herrings needed to satisfy the demand made upon them. It was stated last year before the Committee appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire into the Fisheries that the port sends out 621 smacks of from twenty-five to seventy tons register, which rank as first-class boats, and 402 second-class boats. These 1,041 smacks are manned by 6,420 hands; and the value of the 621 first-class boats is fixed at 372,000*l.*, and their nets and gear at 100,000*l.* What property in the town is used for fishing purposes is put at 220,000*l.* Mr. De Caux, in his recently published book on "The Herring and Herring Fishery," gives the delivery of herrings at Yarmouth during the thirteen years ending 1880 as 2,772,000,000, or 210,000 lasts. These figures represent one-thirteenth of the herrings taken in the North Sea during the same period by British, French, Dutch, and Norwegian fishermen. In 1882 17,154 lasts were landed at the fish wharf. The fishing is carried on at night in order that the herrings may not see the nets. Throughout the months of October, November, and December, smacks with their catches of varying quantities and qualities arrive in the haven daily, and moor bow on to

#### THE FISH WHARF,

AN extensive covered-in open-fronted market, which has largely contributed to the development of the fishery. A score or two smacks may be seen at one time alongside the wharf, the men busily employed in telling out the salt-sprinkled fish scattered on the deck, just delivered from the hold. The tale is by the hundred of 132, consisting of 33 "warps" (four herrings); and as each "hundred" is completed, labourers empty the baskets into



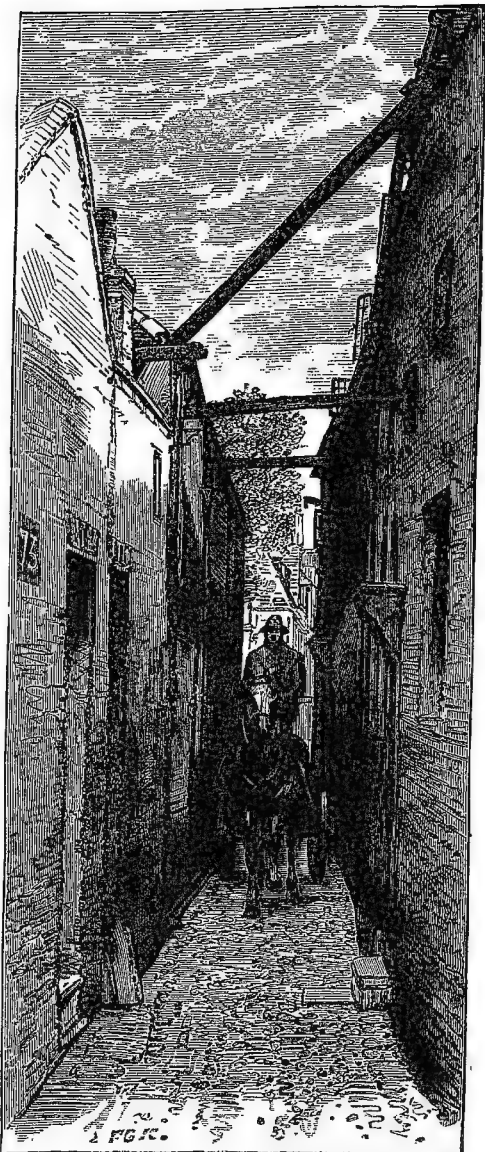
This rather disparaging account of the lady who had excited my curiosity so greatly did not alter my opinion that she was a remarkable and distinguished person, nor lessen my desire to follow up the evidently favourable impression that I had made upon her. But I was a good deal surprised, on coming down to breakfast the next morning, when George announced in a tone of satisfaction that he had "heard the whole history of that Lady Constance Milner."

"Directly after you went off last night," he said, "there came a knock at the door, and who should walk in but Mowbray. You remember Mowbray of Balliol? He is here in his father's yacht,

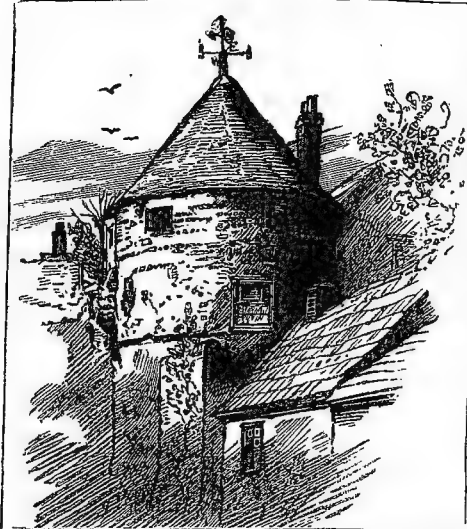




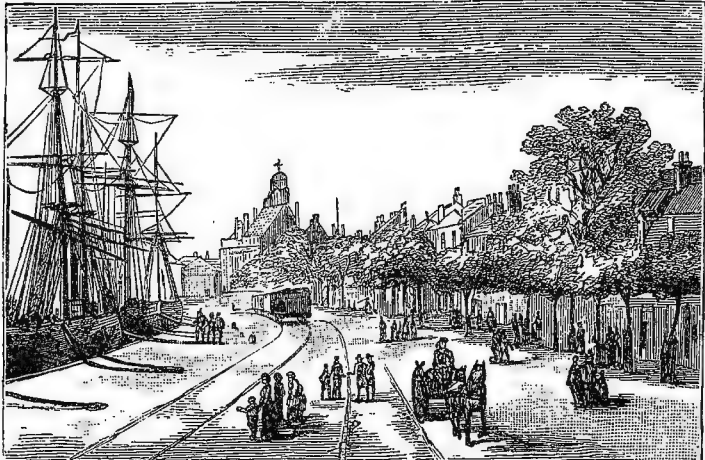
TOLL-HOUSE HALL



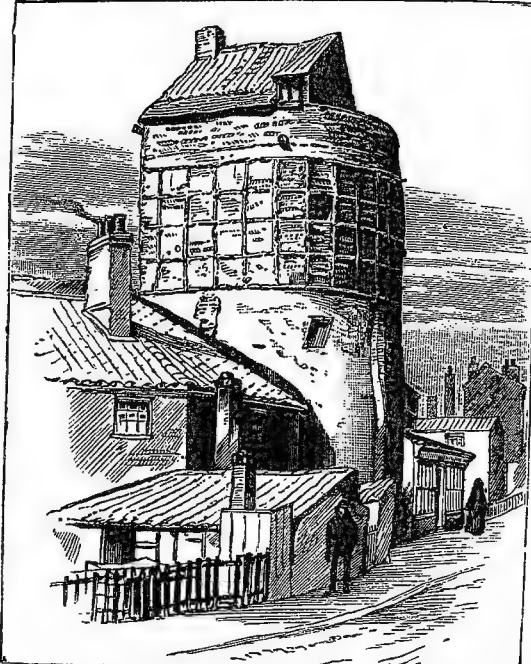
A "ROW"



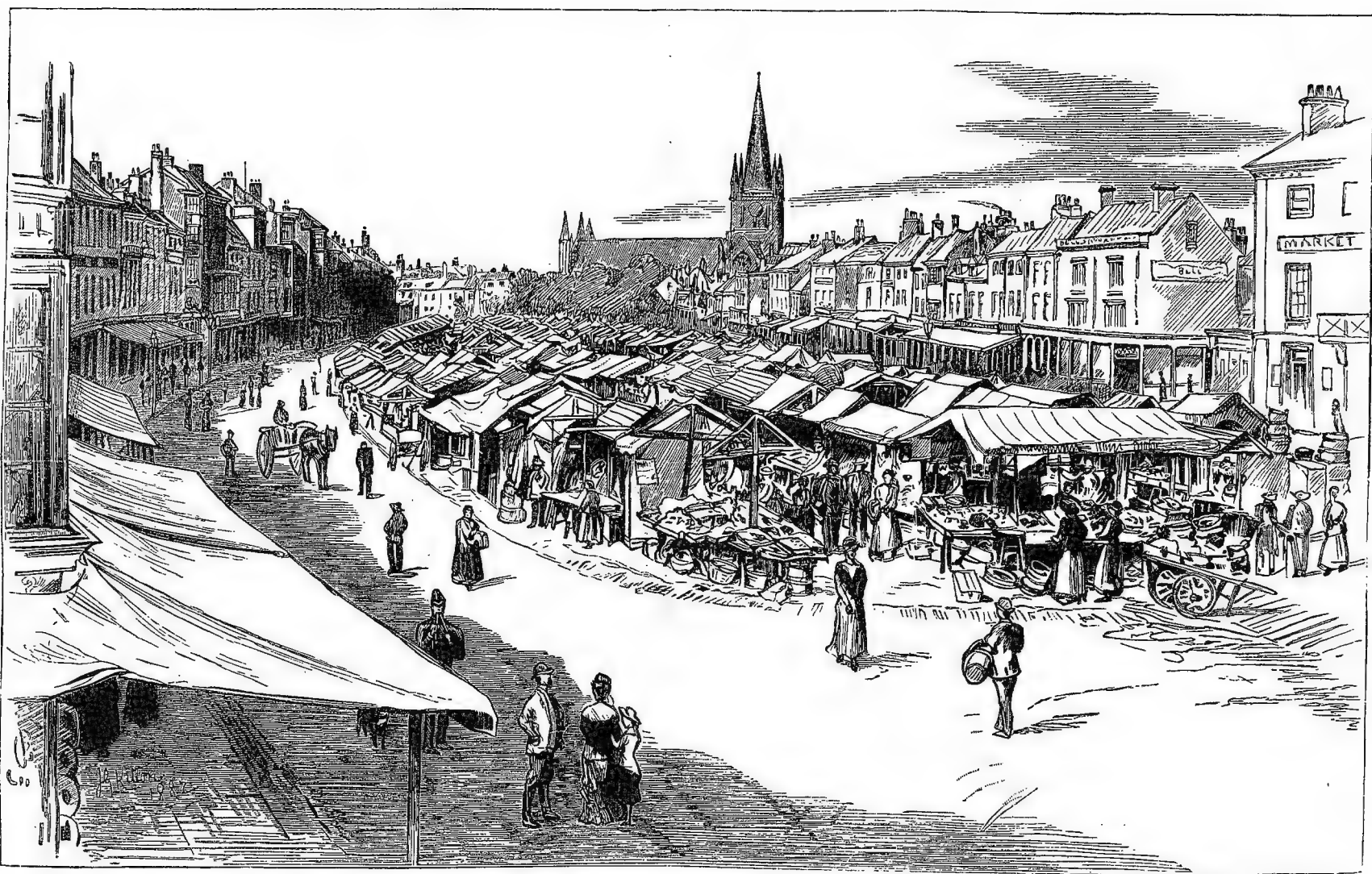
OLD TOWER, NEAR ST. GEORGE'S PARK



HALL QUAY

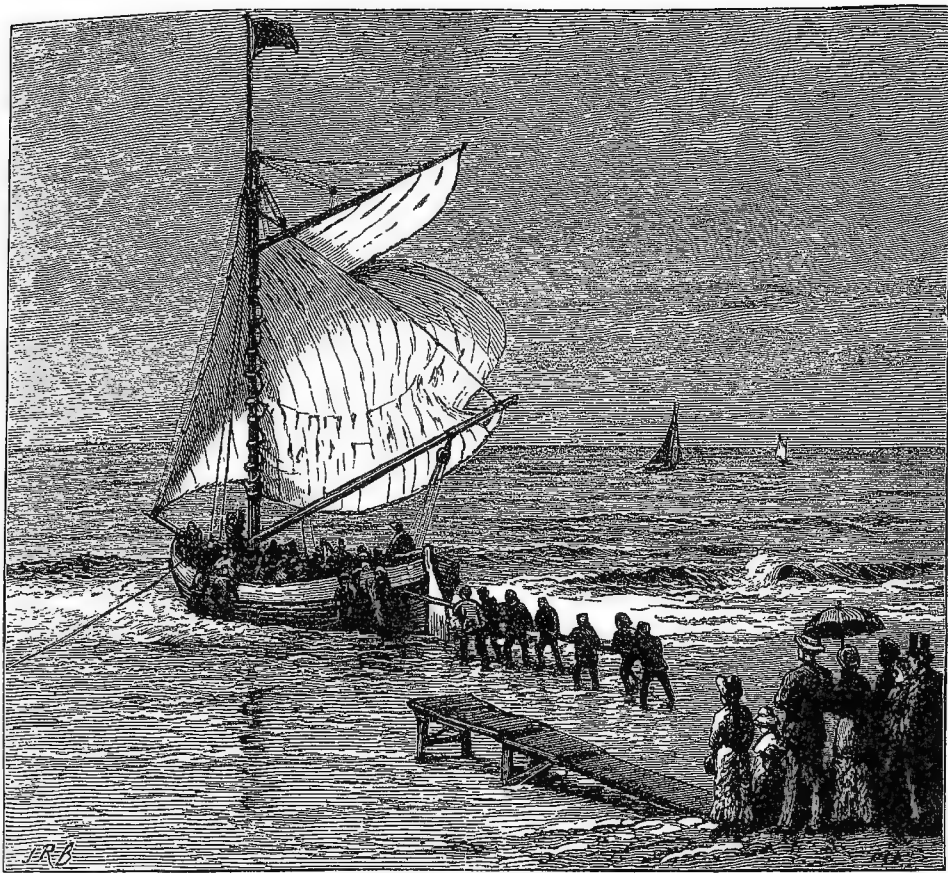


SOUTH-EAST TOWER

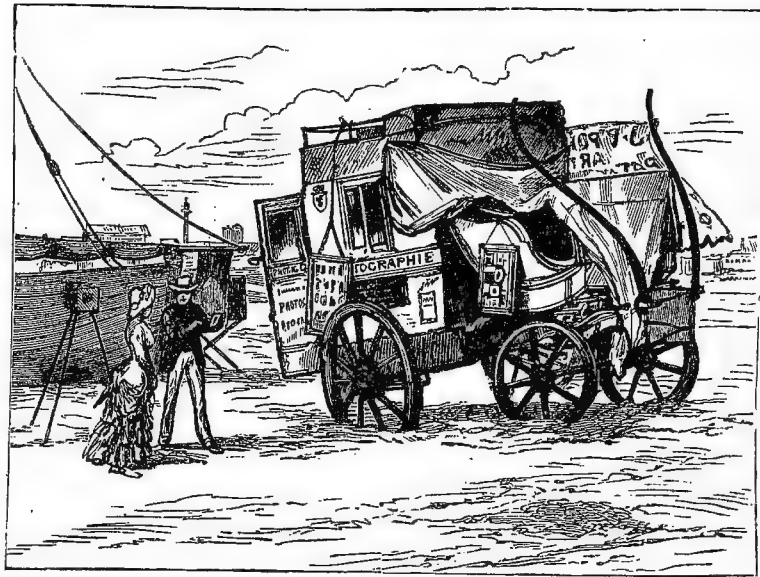


MARKET PLACE

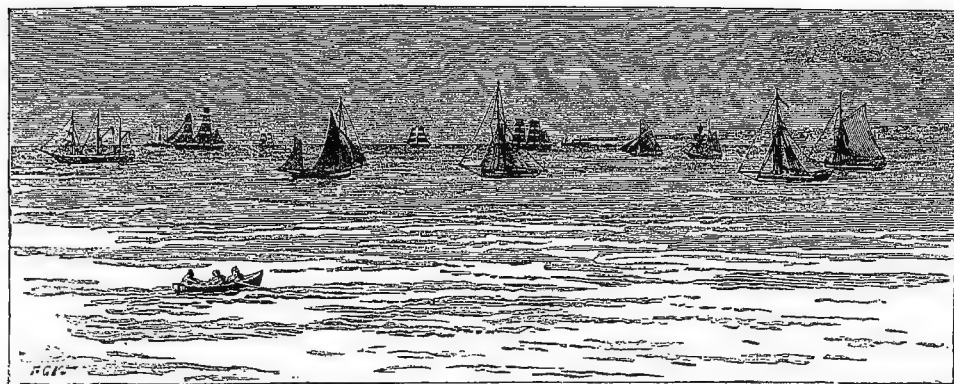




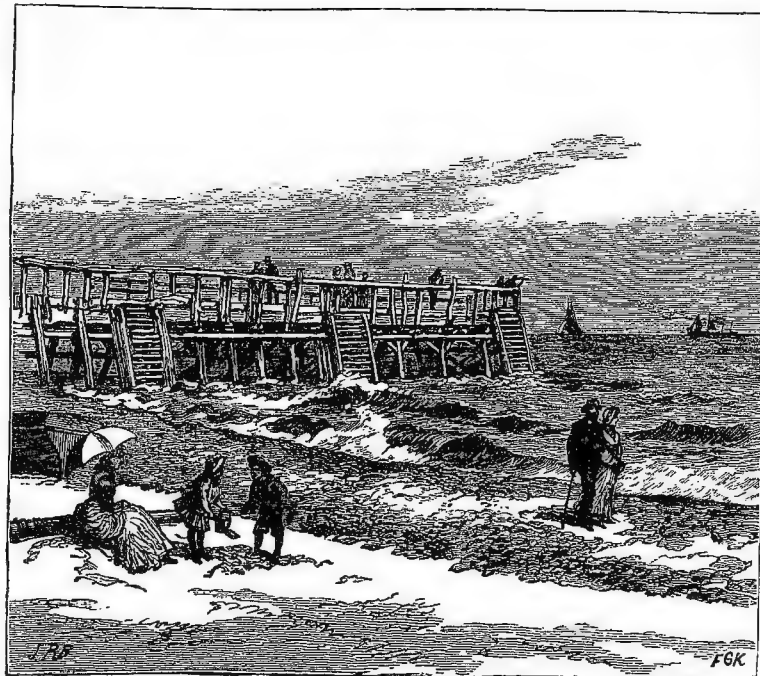
LAUNCHING A PLEASURE-BOAT



A BEACH STUDIO



THE "ROADS"



THE JETTY



THE BEACH, FROM BRITANNIA PIER



and he happened to see our names in the strangers' book; so he came up on the chance of finding one of us at home, as he sails this morning. We began talking about one thing and another, and quite accidentally I happened to mention our friend's name; and very glad I was that I had done so, for it appears that Mowbray knows her well. He said she was a queer lot—those were his very words: *a queer lot*. And I am bound to say that it entirely confirms my own impression of her," added George, triumphantly.

"Well," I replied, "I dare say she is a queer lot; I never said she wasn't, did I? It remains to be seen what you and Mowbray understand by the expression."

George proceeded to formulate his accusation deliberately. "She is very eccentric—well, that one could see for oneself. She is mixed up, Mowbray tells me, with all sorts of disreputable people and secret societies. She lives in a most extravagant style; although nobody can imagine where her income comes from, as her father was only an Irish peer with an encumbered estate, and her husband had no fortune. She seems to have married this Mr. Milner not from affection, but on account of his talents; for she is a woman of boundless ambition" (here George spread out his arms and opened his eyes very wide, to illustrate the unlimited nature of Lady Constance's aspirations)—"boundless ambition, and it was generally thought that he had a great future before him. However, he had the bad luck to be appointed as *Chargé d'Affaires* to some place in South America, where he took fever and died. Since then, the widow has been searching diligently for a successor to him; but she has not taken one yet, because nobody of sufficient importance has seen fit to come forward."

"Now, how can Mowbray possibly know that?" I protested.

"Oh, he says that if any rich man had proposed to her, she would undoubtedly have accepted him. But that is her affair, not ours. What, I think, does a little concern us—or at least you; for I don't count in matters of that kind—is that, without a hint or suggestion from me, Mowbray strongly advised our having nothing to do with her. He says she is a restless, disappointed sort of woman, whose one passion is love of power. Not being able to obtain the political power which is what she covets more than anything, she falls back upon that kind of power which I suppose that all women of certain personal advantages may possess, if they choose, and devotes a great deal of her time to getting silly people to fall in love with her. Mowbray assured me that he could name at least a dozen young fellows who had become half crazy about her, and whom she had cast aside like old gloves as soon as she grew tired of them. Now what," asked George, rapping the breakfast-table emphatically with the blade of his knife—"what is one to conclude from all that?"

"I know what I should conclude," I said, "and I should not mind laying a trifle of odds on the conclusion being a true one. I should conclude that Mowbray himself was one of that blighted dozen. And now I may as well tell you that I met this deadly enchantress at the ball last night, and had quite a long chat with her."

"Ah," remarked George, "I was prepared to hear that. And you are going to tea with her this afternoon, I presume."

"No; not this afternoon. But I hope I may, perhaps, some other day."

"Oh, very well! You can't say you haven't been warned, anyhow."

"No; I can't indeed," I answered, thinking of the other warning which I had received, but which I did not feel myself at liberty to mention; "but I should very much like to know why these solemn admonitions are addressed to me in particular. Am I so desperately inflammable that my friends must hang on to my coat-tails, and haul me back out of danger, whenever a moderately pretty woman heaves in sight? Considering everything, it does seem to me that you are at least as likely to fall a victim as I am."

"That's nonsense, and you know it," returned George. "If Lady Constance were the only woman in the world I shouldn't look twice at her."

"Exactly: you're asbestos, whereas I'm mere tinder. All the same, I think you might have recollected that my heart isn't my own to dispose of."

"I do recollect it," answered George; "that's the very reason why I want to keep you out of this woman's clutches."

"Upon my word, George," I exclaimed, getting rather warm, "you are as thick-headed an old mule as ever I had to deal with! Can't you understand that women are not always thinking about making conquests? At any rate, Lady Constance won't try to make a conquest of me; for I told her about Maud myself last night."

"Good Lord!" cried George, looking annoyed and rather disgusted, "you don't mean to say that you actually mentioned Miss Dennison's name to her!"

"I mentioned nobody's name; though I dare say I should have done so if she had asked me. Why on earth should I not? Is it a disgrace to love Miss Dennison?—or is she disgraced by my loving her? The fact is that you can't understand any nature that differs from your own. If you were in love, you would probably shut yourself up and suffer in silence; but I am not like that; I prefer to have a little sympathy and encouragement, when a fellow-creature is kind enough to offer them to me. And I hope you don't imagine that I am likely to yield to Lady Constance's fascinations at the very time when I am talking to her about the only woman in the world whom I have ever cared for, or shall care for."

I fully expected that George would have been crushed by this, and would have made a proper apology for his unworthy suspicions; but not at all. He only shook his head, and muttered that such things had happened before now. His obstinacy ended by making me really angry. I observed, with cold dignity, that I was sorry he should have so poor an opinion of me. I was not aware of having done anything to justify the notion that I was either a scoundrel or an idiot; but, of course, if that was the view that he took of my character, there was no more to be said, and we had better change the subject. Thereupon he did beg my pardon, assured me that nothing had been further from his intention than to make accusations of any kind against me, and admitted that he had been hasty and unjust.

"And when you know Lady Constance a little better," I added, "you will admit that you have done her an injustice too."

"Perhaps so," answered George; "but I don't feel disposed to admit that yet; and, to tell the truth, I have no wish to know her better."

(To be continued)



If we had a steam-yacht, with a crew of some forty—all told—officers, engineers, and A.B.'s, we would not altogether do what Mr. Lambert has done. We would not go to Chili, not having, as he had, business and family relations to draw us thither. We don't know that we should care even for the Welsh colony of Chupat, whither Hugheses, and Joneses, and Davises have followed in the track of Prince Madoc. We should not go to Sandy Point, Patagonia, with its "horrible alcohol," which caused the disgrace of two of Mr. Lambert's pension-drawing man-of-war's men; though it would be interesting to see how the blue-gum is taking hold of the land as if it were an Anglo-Saxon, and to note the habits of the "oven birds," which, unlike bakers' men, never work on Sundays. But we

would go to Fatou Hiva, and see the yellow-haired Marquesan beauties, and hear that soft cooing talk in which an order to roast somebody, in preparation for a grand feast, must have sounded so *outré*. We would go to Tahiti, of which Mr. Lambert (having, perhaps, read Miss Gordon Cumming and others) says very little; and to Borabora, whose child-Queen so stoutly resists French annexation. We would visit Fiji, and see if the contrast between French red-tape and English *laissez aller* is as strong as Mr. Lambert thought it; and if the supposed results of the former (drink, disease, debauchery) are as disastrous as those of the latter are said to be happy. If so, it is a thousand pities that we did not annex the whole Pacific, or, at any rate, the interesting Marquesans and Tahitians, instead of the Fijians. But we hope Mr. Lambert is wrong. He is possessed with the usual British conviction that it is treason to the powers of Nature for any people except ourselves to possess a good harbour. When he talks of Raiatea, he forgets Aden, and Perim, and a score more like them. Altogether, a Frenchman who reads "The Voyage of the *Wanderer*" (Macmillan) will be tempted to raise the old Paris cry: "Ohé, Lambert," as he reads the strictures on his nation's South Sea Island policy. In his artist, Mr. Pritchett, our author was specially happy. One understands an atoll, and a reef with its lagoon, after looking at these beautiful chromos; one of the best of which, by the way, is a street in Tokio on a snowy day.

In a very different style of art are the woodcuts which make "The New Testament, with Engravings from Fra Angelico, Perugino, Francia, Titian, Raphael, &c." (Longmans), a veritable treasure. Of this work the *editio princeps*, 250 copies at ten guineas each, was all sold on the day of publication, December, 1863. Another edition, published the year after at three guineas, has long been out of print. That this facsimile of the older editions should be published at a guinea proves what a leap in Art has been made by the book-buying masses. Most of the borderings, which are very elaborate, are from the St. Rogers collection in the British Museum. Those in St. Luke are from the Dione Pliny in the Bodleian. Of course, such a work wants colour, but (with that one exception) the book before us leaves nothing to be desired; it is a marvel of typography.

We wish Father Anderdon's "Afternoons with the Saints" (Kegan Paul) was illustrated in the same style as the Longmans' Gospel. One needs Art to help out narratives which, however edifying to Christians of the Roman Obedience, impress even the sympathising Anglican with the sort of feeling with which M. Renan in his youth looked at the bells in an old Breton Church that used once a year to fly invisibly to Rome to be blessed by the Pope. Father Anderdon's style does not lack power or persuasiveness. His glorification of the hermit-life in the person of that Paul whose cloak of palm-matting was worn by St. Athanasius may be instructively compared with his cautious treatment of St. George, of whom Bishop Challoner says: "Consider first, that we know nothing whatever about him." St. George, whose patronage of England dates no earlier than his apparition to Richard I., is not to be confounded with the Arian usurper of the See of Alexandria, whose combat with "the magician Athanasius" may perhaps be the basis of the fight with the dragon. The confusion made the Roman Church suspicious of the George-cult. Pope Gelasius, for instance, reckoned the martyrdom of the saint among "books which are not to be read because heretics composed them." Nevertheless, our author manages to prove that the two old Greek lives of St. George were not included in Gelasius's condemnation, and may be profitably read, though "the Church avoideth and detesteth as a pestilence whatsoever savourer of the doctrine or deceit of heretics." The exclusiveness of Rome is so thorough that she will not even allow those who belong "to an uncrucified Christianity" to reverence her holy ones. The Garter, we are glad to find, was not dropped by the Countess of Salisbury, but was the Black Prince's ensign at Crecy.

"The Face of Jesus" (Pitman, Paternoster Row) would probably seem to one of Father Anderdon's Communion a pestilent book; for (if we mistake not) it is Swedenborgian in its tendency. A great deal of it, however, might have been written by the most Catholic of the Quietists, so inevitably do extremes meet in theology as in politics. "The Mature," for whom the work is intended, must not only be prepared, as most people are, to acknowledge a spiritual and celestial as well as a literal sense in Scripture, but also to admit that Water means Truth; Woman, Affection for the Truth, irrespective of sex; a Virgin, one who loves truths because they elevate the thoughts; the espousal of Joseph and Mary, "the state of reformation which precedes the beginning of spiritual life," &c. The way in which this system is worked out through the record of the days of Creation is ingenious, if not convincing.

To help the new building at St. Michael's, Folkestone, the Rev. E. Husband has published two sermons—one by himself, on "Witnessing for the Light;" the other, by Archdeacon Farrar, on "Church Parties." Both are considerably above the average of what are called special sermons.

"The Antiquary" (Elliot Stock) is always interesting; and this seventh volume yields in interest to none of its predecessors. The record of the meetings of antiquarian societies gives a completeness to the work. Among many valuable papers we note those on Ulster superstitions, showing how the descendants of James I.'s Scots are saturated with Faith in the Unseen—as indeed might be expected, for (contrary to the general idea) Ulster is far the most Celtic part of Ireland. In the Church ceremony of marriage Mr. Leatham shows how the Prayer Book (thanks, he thinks, to Archbishop Cranmer's artistic culture) has preserved a genuine bit of folk-lore, and how in this case, in earlier times, the Latin gave way to the vernacular ritual. Mr. Hardman contributes a good paper on Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin; and the too brief article on gold and silver plate is full of quaint information.

Dr. Wills's "Land of the Lion and Sun" (Macmillan) is the best book we have seen about Persia since the good old days when we read Hadji Baba. Persia does not change much; albeit Dr. Wills's post as medical officer to Her Majesty's Telegraph Department bespeaks the inroad of Western novelties. We are grieved to add of Western coarseness. The story of the telegraph youth who, when the Prince Royal, leaving his suite outside, called on Dr. Wills, boorishly went on with his newspaper, meeting the doctor's suggestion that he should stand up with the retort that he wasn't going to put himself out of his way for a nigger, marks (we fear) the average feelings of the ill-educated Briton. When by-and-by the Prince and the doctor set two dogs to bait a tame bear, the unmannerly telegraphist instantly started to his feet and hastened forward. "He won't rise for a Prince," remarked his Royal Highness, "but he jumps up at once for a bear." At this rate we shall succeed in time in making the Persians less etiquettish. We have already succeeded in making them adepts at adulteration; in an old Persian carpet the dyes were imperishable, now, unless you are very careful, you get aniline colours which fade with provoking rapidity. Princes, by the way, not Royal Highnesses, are cheap, as is usually the case under polygamous monarchies; one, a grandson of the late Shah, begged very hard for the post of *nazir* or head servant to our author, whose life, amid Persian nautches, garden parties (very pleasant because impromptu, the likelihood of some grave merchant taking up a guitar and playing and singing really well giving a zest to them), harem practice—very seductive, and confined, we suspect, to the time before Mrs. Wills came on the scene, seems to have been enjoyable in the extreme. Lawn tennis (on a hardened floor of mud and cut straw) must have been a poor exchange for the varied delights of bachelorhood. Dr. Wills got on capitally with the native doctors, and also with the charm-writing priests. One of the latter was dispensing cholera-amulets; our author out of curiosity asked for one, and put it in his pocket. Next day the priest called with two sheep and a cake of sugar-candy

weighing 30 lbs., saying, as he begged him to accept the present: "Your taking my talisman so seriously has done me a deal of good. A charm desired by an unbelieving doctor must be potent indeed." The Persians are great at fireworks; Dr. Wills pronounces those he saw at Ispahan to be, save for want of colour, quite equal to any that are made in Europe. They are (as their poetry testifies) devotees of the bottle; the Shirazmen selling their wine and drinking the arrack they make out of the lees; and the Armenians being every whit as bibulous as their neighbours. The Jews seem to have a bad time of it; whenever there is any public rejoicing, a lot of them are ducked in a tank. Among all the curiosities that Dr. Wills records (and his observant eyes enabled him to note a great many) we most desire to see that German mint-master, who threw up his post and went home rather than debase the coin. He must be a greater wonder than the boy who was seen to eat 13 lbs. of bread, and was left still eating. Dr. Wills's chatty style adds an additional charm to his very pleasant volume.

When one includes in "Good Samaritans" (Swan Sonnenschein) Dr. Arnold and Oberlin, as well as David Brainerd, and Howard, and St. Vincent de Paul, it is easy to swell one's book to 400 large octavo pages. Mr. Davenport Adams's aim is comprehensive. Education, Anti-Slavery, Missions, Prison Reform, Work among the Poor—that is how he classifies Samaritanism; and in each division he tells a great deal which will be new to most readers. Such a book must needs be a compilation; and it is quite as much a credit to the author to have made a really good compilation as it would have been to have aimed at something original. John Eliot in New England and Edward Denison and Sister Dora at home are alike interesting. The book sadly wants an index, and there ought to be more about Miss Nightingale in it.



Mrs. RIDDELL's novel, "A Struggle for Fame" (3 vols.: Bentley and Son), has to an even extraordinary degree the air of being essentially a true story. The authoress is always realistic, in the best sense of the word, but in the present case she imitates real life more closely than the most conscientious writer of mere fiction often finds possible, or even advisable. Thus she leaves two main currents of her plot, answering to two parallel biographies, unconnected save by an occasional accident: important relationships arise among the characters without obvious cause, and the novel is practically left without a conclusion. Such things as these would in nine cases out of ten amount to grievous sins against art, and would probably, therefore, prove fatal to interest. It therefore speaks volumes for Mrs. Riddell's power that "A Struggle for Fame" actually owes the greater portion of its success to what are, strictly speaking, its faults, but which she has transformed into the elements which give half its interest to living biography. She reproduces human lives as they nearly always are, in the form of skeins tangled and broken apparently at random, and suggesting problems instead of trying to solve them. The characters are admirably selected and contrasted, one and all, especially those which, like the gentleman who builds up a literary reputation in his domestic circle on the strength of his connection with the advertising department of a newspaper, have a touch of humour or comedy. We have long become familiar with the "art" novel—this is, in a corresponding sense, a literary novel, dealing with the life of the novelist, and more especially with that of the lady novelist, from behind the scenes. Probably the varied experiences of Glenarva Lacere are unique in many respects, but then so are all experiences, and she is supposed to have that dash of genius which reduces the alternative of success and failure very much to a lottery. We are not likely to be wrong in suspecting that in her heroine, as in her heroine's publishers and other surroundings, Mrs. Riddell has drawn something from actual facts and persons, however successfully they may be disguised. Mrs. Lacere's contrast is the brilliant critic and journalist, Mr. Kelly, who triumphs over fortune by dint of common sense and mother-wit, but who endeavours to avenge his own failure in fiction upon the too-successful lady. In this matter, however, we cannot think that Mrs. Riddell can have drawn from any experience of her own. On the whole, the novel, with all its peculiar elements of attraction, cannot be classed among the strongest works of its authoress. But its remarkable likeness to life and its singular vivid portraiture give it an altogether special interest for those who can dispense with thrilling love-stories—the results of the novelist's labours—and who wish for an introduction to the domestic and professional hopes, fears, joys, and troubles of those who write them.

"The Romance of Coombehurst," by E. M. Alford (2 vols.: Blackwood and Sons), is certainly a romance in so far as the term conveys a suggestion of improbability. There is perhaps no incident, save the sudden success of Dorothy, the heroine, as a public singer in London which is inherently wanting in a sufficient degree of likelihood, but then nothing that happens is normal, so that the whole becomes very improbable indeed. This would be of comparatively little consequence were not the plot altogether weak in itself, and incapable of being developed in any really satisfactory way, while the characters are conventional and shadowy. The mystery of a girl's parentage, especially when it contains no circumstances of novelty, has long ceased to be piquant to ordinary curiosity, and the one dramatic point in the novel, the repentance of Vernon Rigby (is E. M. Alford aware that this by no means obvious combination of names has been anticipated by a well-known musician?) of the usual fraud of suppressing a letter comes in exceedingly tamely. Above the average of fiction "The Romance of Coombehurst" certainly is, being gracefully written, and having very few defects of a striking or positive kind. Its chief defect is the most common one of all—that its story was not worth inventing. The author could obviously tell a good story well, but as evidently has none of the strength which can force a good effect out of inferior materials—that is to say, which can make bricks without straw.

"Adela: a Jersey Romance," by C. M. Hawksford, which, in conjunction with another story called "Esther," makes up three volumes (Sampson Low and Co.), is a little tragedy of sentiment conveying an excellent moral—that a girl should not play fast and loose with the happiness of herself and her lover. Nevertheless most readers will be inclined to think that for the sin of quarrelling with her lover in order to have the pleasure of a reconciliation, poor Adela was too heavily punished by an early death and the ruin of two if not three lives. The tone of the novelette is pitched and maintained in the saddest of keys, but the result is pathetic in a certain gentle and feeble way. The moral is a little spoiled by the reflection that a girl of Adela's honest and noble nature would surely have sent a letter of explanation to her lover in India, after he had left her in the false belief that she had jilted him for a non-existent rival. The capabilities of the Post-Office appear to be forgotten altogether, as well as Adela's presumed incapacity for mean and cruel pride. However, making allowance for these exaggerated inconsistencies, all that follows is natural enough, and will no doubt afford an agreeable emotion or two to those who like to take the pleasures of fiction sadly.

We have only space to acknowledge the receipt of cheap editions of "Anne" and of "For the Major," by Constance Fennimore Woolson (S. Low), of "Golden Gifts: an Australian Tale," by Maud Jeanne Franc (S. Low), and of "A Search for a Soul; or, Sapphire Lights," by O. Esle-Nelham (Wyman and Sons).



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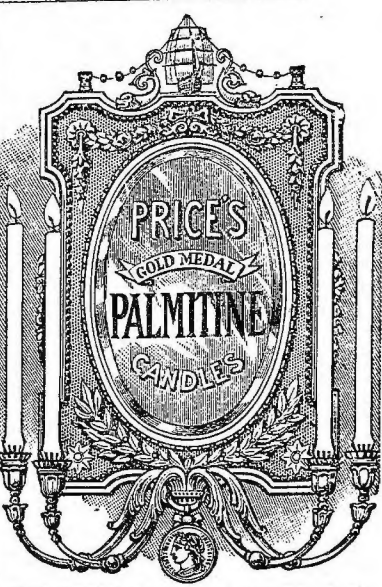
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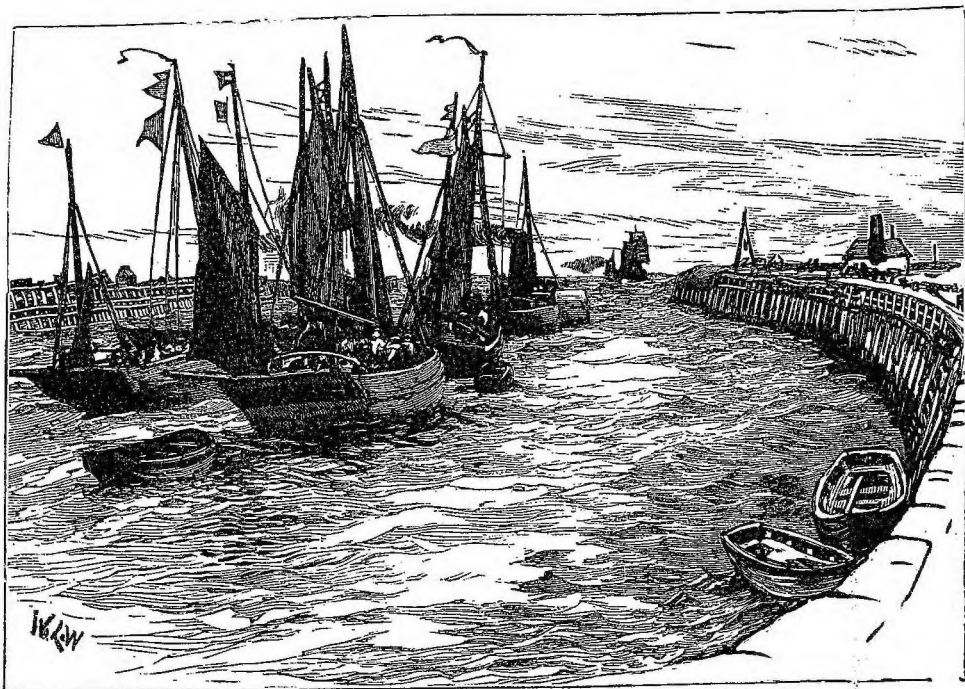
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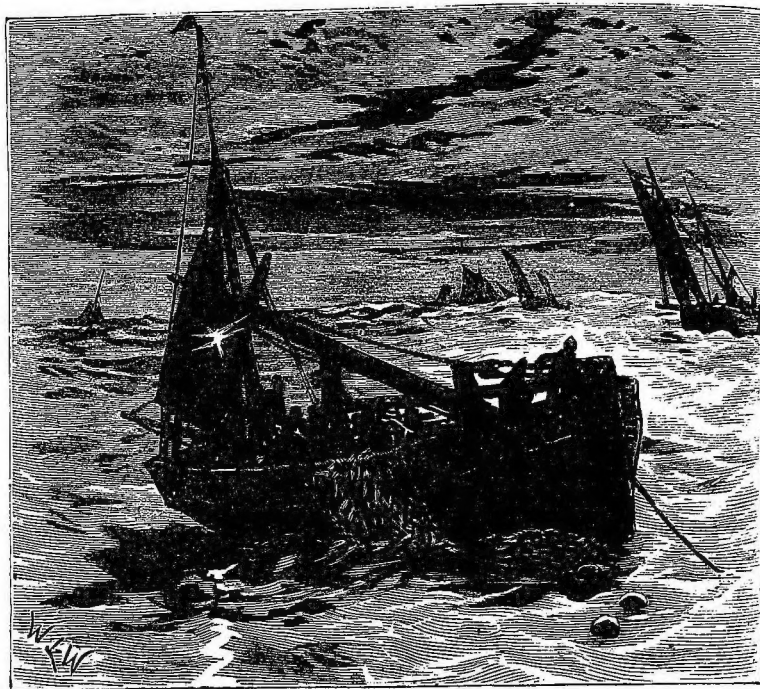
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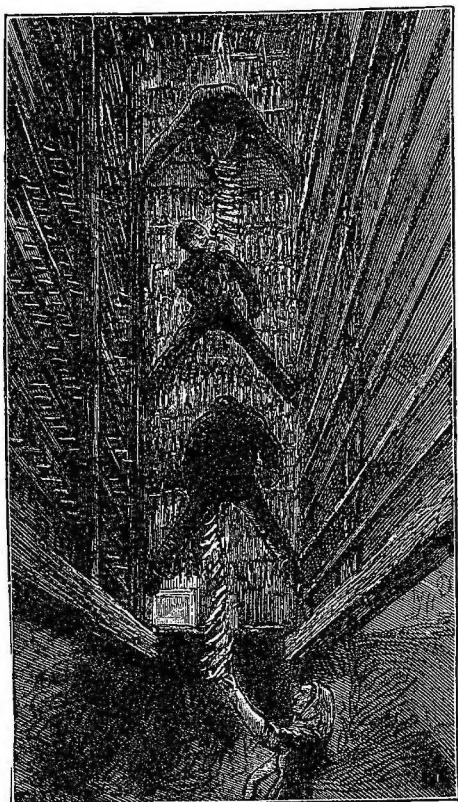




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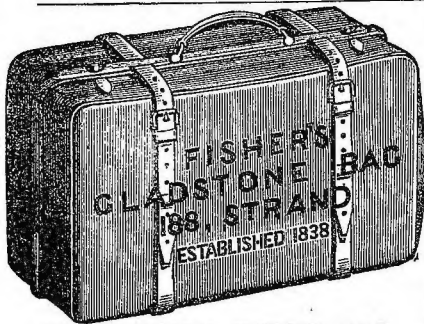
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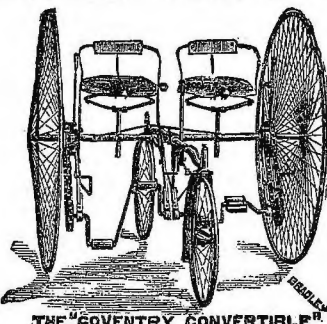
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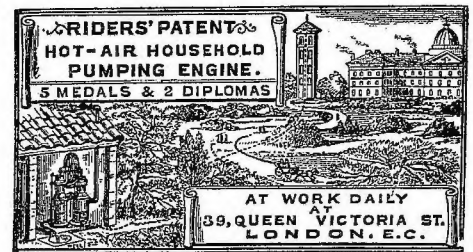
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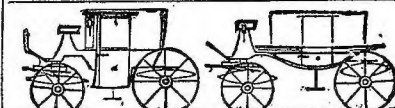
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